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THE

MARION INSTITUTE

OUTLINE OF

UNITED STATES

...HISTORY...

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no. 1

Spanish Explorers.

Christopher Columbus, native of Genoa; sailed from Palos, Spain, August 3, 1492, with three small vessels,—the Santa Maria commanded oy Columbus himself, the Pinta commanded by Martin Alonzo Pinzon, and the Nina commanded by Vincent Y. Pinzon. The vessels were fitted out by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. On October 12, 1492, a landing was made on the island of San Salvador in the Bahamas. Columbus returned to Spain and on September 25, 1493, he sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships. On this voyage, he discovered the Windward Islands, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, and founded a colony on Hayti, returning to Cadiz, July 11, 1494. The third voyage of Columbus resulted in the discovery of the continent of South America at the mouth of the Orinoco River on August 1, 1498. On this voyage Columbus visited his colony on Hayti and was sent back to Spain in chains. On May 9, 1502, he sailed from Cadiz on his fourth and last voyage. On this voyage, he sailed to the western verge of the Gulf of Mexico in search of a passage to China. Columbus returned to Spain in November, 1504, where he lived in poverty and obscurity until his death on May 20, 1506.

Narvaez, Spaniard; attempted the conquest of Florida, 1528. The expedition resulted in the death of all but four of the 400 who started.

DeSoto, Spaniard; explored Pacific coast of Central America; chief lieutenant of Pizarro in Peru; attempted conquest of Florida in 1539, which resulted in his **discovery of the Mississippi River in 1541;** died 1542.

Menendez, Spaniard; **founded St. Augustine, 1565;** explored the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, 1572; butchered many of the followers of Ribaut in the Huguenot Settlement in Florida which he destroyed.

Vincent Yang Pinzon, Spaniard; 1499, discovered and named the Amazon.

Cordova, Spaniard; discovered Mexico, 1517.

Pizarro, Spaniard; conquered Peru, 1532.

De Ayllon, Spaniard; attempted a settlement near Jamestown, 1526.

Ponce de Leon, Spaniard; accompanied Columbus in his second voyage

to America; became governor of Porto Rico, 1509; **discovered Florida,** 1513; mortally wounded by Indians in Florida in 1521.

Balboa, Spaniard; discovered the Pacific Ocean, 1513.

Cortez, Spaniard; conquered Mexico, 1519-1521.

Cabeza de Vaca, Spaniard; treasurer of Navaez's expedition to Florida, 1528, was one of the four survivors of the expedition who reached Mexico in safety. Wrote two books of great historical value.

Coronado, Spaniard; 1540, explored Southwestern United States going as far north as Colorado and Kansas,

Friar Marcos, Spaniard; sent to investigate reports of De Vaca. Explored New Mexico and "The Seven Cities of Cibola."

Americus Vespucius, born in Florence in 1451, made four voyages to America. On the first, 1499, he sailed along the Eastern and Northern part of the continent. On the second, 1501, he explored the coast of Brazil. On the third, 1503, he discovered the Bay of All Saints. His last voyage was made in 1505. An account of his four voyages gave the date of his first voyage as 1497, and resulted in the continent being named for him.

Magellan, Portuguese explorer who sailed under Spanish Flag; discovered Magellan Strait, and headed an expedition that circumnavigated the globe, 1519-1522. Magellan discovered the Phillippines and was killed there by the natives in 1521. One ship of the fleet returned to Spain.

Cabrilla, Portuguese; navigator in employ of Spain, explored the Pacific coast as far north as Oregon, 1542.

French Explorers.

Cartier, French; ascended St. Lawrence to present site of Montreal (1535). Attempted settlement in 1541, failure.

John Ribaut, French; commanded Coligny's expedition to America, 1562; in 1565, commanded second expedition to Florida and succeeded Laudonniere as commander-in-chief; murdered with most of his followers by Menendez.

Verronzani, Florentine; headed expedition of Francis I, and explored eastern coast of United States from Wilmington, N. C., to Gulf of St. Lawrence 1524.

Laudonniere, French; came to America with Ribaut, 1562; built Fort Caroline, 1564; when Ribaut was attacked by Menendez, Laudonniere escaped and returned to France.

Champlain, French; ascended St. Lawrence to Lachine Rapids, 1603; **in 1605, in employ of De Monts founded Port Royal; founded Quebec, 1608;** discovered Lake Champlain, 1609; captured by English, 1629; reinstated as governor, 1632.

De Monts, French; received grant of land between 40° N. and 46° N.

Latitude; employed Champlain as navigator when settlements were made as noted under Champlain.

La Salle, French; explored St. Lawrence, Western New York and the Ohio River, 1666-1674; became governor of Fort Frontenac and engaged in fur-trading, 1674-1678; first attempt to explore Mississippi River (1679), he sailed through the lakes to Green Bay, established Fort Miami, ascended the St. Joseph River, crossed to the Kankakee, established Fort Crevecoeur (Peoria), 1680, and returned to Frontenac for supplies; second expedition La Salle returned to Peoria and went to mouth of Illinois River, returning to Green Bay for supplies; **third expedition, he coasted along southern shore of Lake Michigan, ascended the Chicago River, crossed to the Illinois, descended to the Mississippi and down that river to its mouth, (1682),** taking possession of the country for France and named it Louisiana; La Salle returned to France; shot dead by his own followers in Texas, 1687.

Louis Hennepin, Franciscan missionary; accompanied La Salle on first expedition, 1678; explored Mississippi River from mouth of the Illinois to the Falls of St. Anthony, which he discovered and named.

Jaques Marquette, Jesuit missionary; **explored Mississippi River from mouth of the Wisconsin River to the mouth of the Arkansas, 1673.**

Louis Joliet, French Canadian discoverer; **headed the expedition with Marquette to the mouth of the Arkansas, 1673.**

English Explorers.

John Cabot, born in Genoa or Venice; a merchant of Bristol, England **in 1497 discovered the mainland of North America,** somewhere along the northeastern coast. He made a second voyage in 1498, accompanied by Sebastian Cabot, and died on the voyage.

Sebastian Cabot, second son of John Cabot, born in Bristol 1477; on the death of his father in 1498, succeeded to the command of the second expedition. He explored the eastern coast of North America, probably going as far south as the Carolinas and discovered and named Newfoundland. In 1517, he made another expedition in the region of the Hudson Bay. Later he discovered the La Plata and Paraguay Rivers in South America.

Sir Francis Drake, English navigator, circumnavigated the globe in 1577-1580. His exploration of the western coast of America in 1579 formed the basis of the English claims to the Oregon territory. Drake assisted in the defeat of the Armada. Robbed Spanish ships and settlements on West Coast of North America on his circumnavigation of the world.

Sir John Hawkins, English naval officer; in 1562 brought a cargo of 300 slaves from Guinea and sold them in Cuba. Assisted in the defeat of the Armada in 1588. Was particularly active against Spanish Commerce

between 1562-1567 and was regarded by them as a pirate. Touched East coast of North America on his voyages.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Englishman; half brother of Raleigh; sailed for Newfoundland, 1579, but was compelled to return; made another expedition in 1538; took possession of Newfoundland for the English Crown. Lost at sea on return voyage.

Frobisher, English; discovered and named the bay which bears his name, 1576. Made one voyage in search of a new passage and two in search of gold.

Sir Walter Raleigh, English; accompanied Gilbert on first expedition; sent expedition that took possession of Roanoke Island in 1584; sent colonizing expedition in 1585 to Roanoke Island; sent out a colony in 1587 under John White; fought Armada, 1588; imprisoned and executed by James I.; wrote History of the World in prison.

George Weymouth, English; explored coast of Maine, 1605.

Gosnold, English; the first to sail the direct route across the Atlantic; landed in East Massachuetts in 1602, and built a fort on Elizabeth Island; later accompanied the Jamestown expedition.

Portuguese Explorers.

Cabral, Portuguese; discovered Brazil, 1500.

Batholomew Diaz, Portuguese; 1487, succeeded in doubling the Cape of Storms (Cape of Good Hope).

Vasco de Gama, Portuguese; the first to reach Indian via Cape of Good Hope, 1497.

Important Miscellaneous Discoveries and Settlements.

Henry Hudson, English, made voyages in 1607 and 1608 for English merchants to discover a northwest passage and discovered Spitzbergen. In 1609, he entered the employ of Dutch and **discovered the Hudson River.** He sailed up this river in his ship "The Half Moon" as far as Albany. He was marooned by his sailors in Hudson Bay in 1610 and perished.

Vitus Behring, Danish, discovered Behring Strait, 1728 while in employ of Russia. Russia's claim to Alaska based on his voyage.

Basis to Spanish claims to Territory in North America were the voyages of Columbus and other Spanish interior explorers and conquers such as Coronado, Cortez, etc.

Basis of French Claims to Territory in North America were voyages

of Cartier, and then Champlain, LaSalle, etc.

Basis of English claims to Territory in North America were voyages of the Cabots.

First English Settlement in America.—1585. Roanoke Island.—Under Raleigh's direction.

First Permanent English Settlement in North America—1607. Jamestown. London Company. John Smith.

First Permanent French Settlement in North America —1605. Port Royal, Nova Scotia. De Monts.

First Permanent Dutch Settlement in North America.—1613. New York. Fort Amsterdam.

First Permanent Spanish Settlement in North America.—1565. St. Augustine by Menendez.

Rise and Development of the Colonies.

VIRGINIA

I. 1606—Charter granted to Virginia Company to colonize in North America.

1—The Plymouth Company

2—The London Company

A—**This Company had two branches**

B—By the terms of the Charter the London Company lay between the ||s 34 and 38.

C—By the same terms, the Plymouth Company lay between ||s 41 and 45.

D—The territory between 38° and 41° was open to the first who settled it, but no rival could settle within 100 miles of a prior settlement by the other Company.

E—**In 1606, the Plymouth Company attempted a settlement** at Kennebec, Maine. After one winter, they reutrned to England.

F—In 1607, The London Company settled at Jamestown, Va. Success. **First permanent English settlement in North America.**

II. Government of London Company and Colony in Virginia, 1607.

A—Two Councils.

1—Superior Council meeting in England, appointed and removed by King at will.

2—Inferior Council meeting in Colonies appointed by Superior Council with King.

B—In 1609, the King conferred his power on the Superior Council in England.

C—In 1619 Two Changes.

1—A Council was appointed to assist and keep a check on the Governor and to serve as the Upper House in the Legislature.

2—Each County was given the right of electing two members to the House of Burgesses which was to be the Lower House in the Legislature.

This was the first popularly elective representative assembly in North America.

D—1621—Sandy's Constitution.

1—By this, both Houses of the Legislature were to be elected by the people.

2—The Governor was still appointed by the Superior Council and had veto over Acts of the Legislature while

Superior Council had veto over acts of the Governor.

E—1624—Virginia became a Royal Colony.

1—Law was unchanged. The King merely took the place of the Superior Council.

F—1624-1776. Virginia remained a Royal Colony.

1607—Jamestown—John Smith—Charter Colony—Anglican Church—London Company.

I. Settlement.

1—Place

A—Jamestown 1607.

2—Settlers.

A—Sent out by London Company.

B—Main idea was gold or commercial gain.

C—Leaders.

1—John Smith.

II. Colony.

1—Starting 1608-9.

2—Dale Laws.

A system of Commercial Labor.

3—Liberals in England control Colony, 1614.

III. The year 1619.

1—First representative governing body in North America.

2—First Negro slaves brought over by **Dutch** Ship.

3—Women brought to North American Settlement.

IV. 1—Great Massacre 1622.

A—Opechancanough—400 Whites killed.

Servants.

1—Indentured servants.

A—White from England.

2—Slaves.

A—Negroes.

VI. Agriculture.

1—Principal Industry.

2—Tobacco.

3—Plantation System.

4—Poor Whites.

VII. Virginia's attitude toward Parlimentary Government in England.

1—Favored English Royalists.

2—Parlimentary Commission.

3—Cavalier Migration 1650-1660.

VIII. Second Great Massacre. 1644.

1—Opechancanough—300 Whites killed.

IX. Bacon's Rebellion 1675-6.

1—Francis Bacon.

2—Sir William Berkley,

3—Destruction of Jamestown.

4—Results of Rebellion were Berkley's removal and more liberal government.

X. Sir William Berkley.
1—Governor 1642-52. (Second Term) 1659-76.
2—Arbitrary exercise of power.
3—Bacon's Rebellion.
4—Recalled home to answer charges 1676.

XI. Steady development of Colony in Political Experience, in Agriculture, Population, Slavery, 1700—

XII. Oppostition in Virginia to English Acts of Resolution.
1—Parson's Cause 1763.
2—Henry's Resolutions 1765.
3—Represented at Stamp Act Congress 1765.
4—Started Non-Importation of British Goods 1769.
5—Virginia Resolves 1769.
6—Represented in 1st and 2nd Continental Congress.
7—Authorized R. H. Lee to propose Independence in 2nd Continental Congress.

MARYLAND.

St. Mary's—1634—Calvert—Catholic—Proprietary.

I. 1631—Grant of land to George Calvert.

II. 1634—Cecilius Calevrt—The Great Lord Baltimore—sent out first settlers.
Settlement made at St. Mary's.
A proprietary colony—proprietor had to support King in War and could not make laws contrary to those in England Otherwise, his power was practically unlimited.

III. 1635—Trouble with Claibourne over Kent Island.
A—Victory for Maryland.

IV. 1645—Ingle-Claiborne rebellion in Maryland.

V. 1649—Act of Toleration.
A—Absolute Religious freedom.
B—Invitation to Puritans.
C—Invitation to Quakers.

VI. 1655—Battle of Providence—Catholics defeated by the Puritans.

VII. 1691—Maryland became a Royal Colony.

VIII. 1715—Restored to Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH.

I. **1620—Pilgrims—Plymouth—Self Governing—Separatists.**

Separated—Seeking Religious Independence.
Had permission to settle in Virginia from London Company. but missed direction and settled in Massachusetts where they established Independent Democratic Government.

II. Religion of Pilgrims.
1—Separated—desired to separate completely from the Established Church of England.
2—Came from Scrooby, England, to Leyden, Holland.
3—Did not desire children to become Dutch in habit, so they migrated to the New World.

III. Government.
1—"Mayflower Compact."
2—Never had a charter or a Royal Governor.

IV. William Bradford and Miles Standish.

V. 1643—Member of New England Confederation.

VI. 1691—Joined to Massachusetts Bay Colony by King William.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY

1. Plymouth Company reorganized 1620, into Council of New England
1—Territory divided among prominent members of Council.

II. Early Fishing villages along Coast.

III. Men at Dover, England, secure grant of land for Mass. 1628.

IV. Royal Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company. Charter gave right to elect Governor, "Court of Assistants," other officers, and to pass laws, not contrary to those of England.

V. 1628—First Settlement at Salem.

VI. 1629—Cambridge—Agreement—Colony very intolerant,

VII. 1630-1640—Puritan Migration.

VIII. Royal attempt to take away Charter—Failure.

IX. Massachusetts Code of Laws. First to be issued in Colonies.

X. 1643—Leading member of New England Confederation.

XI. 1643—Laid successful claim to territory of Maine.

XII. 1661—Declaration of Rights.

XIII. King Phillip's War.

XIV. 1684—Made Royal Colony.

XV. 1686-89—Governorship of Andros.
1—Charter Oak.
2—Rebellion vs. Andros.
3—Restoration of Charter Government.

XVI. 1689-92—Salem Witchcraft—a score of innocent persons executed due to this witch-scare which swept over the Colony.

XVII. 1700—Development of Colony in Political Independence, in Commerce, ship building, and religious toleration.

XVIII. Opposition in Massachusetts to British Restrictions.

1—1761—Writs of Assistance.
1765—Represented at Stamp Act Congress.
2—1765—Represented at Stamp Act Congress.
3—1769—Massachusetts "Circular Letter."
4—1768—Riot in Boston over "Seizure of Liberty."
5—1770—Boston Massacre.
6—1773—Boston Tea Party.
7—1774-1775—Represented at first and second Continental Congresses.

CONNECTICUT.

I. 1633-36—Early settlement by people from Massachusetts Colony, under Rev. Thomas Hooker.

II. 1639—Union of Windsor, Weatherfield and Hartford.

III. 1639—Adoption of "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut."

IV. Prominent part played by Rev. Thomas Hooker.

V. 1633—Dutch settlement at Fort Good Hope in the Conn. Valley.

VI. 1662—Royal Charter with right to elect Governor. Retained this right until Revolution.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1622. Granted to Mason and Gorges as Proprietors by Council for New England.

1629. Portsmouth settled by Governor Neal.

1629. Mason given exclusive control over New Hampshire.

1641. New Hampshire joined to Massachusetts.

1691. New Hampshire made a Royal Colony.

1765-1777. Dispute between New Hampshire and New York over Vermont, settled by Vermont becoming a seperate state.

NEW HAVEN

1638. Rev. John Davenport and Theopilius Eaton lead a company of emigrants, mostly from Massachusetts into New Haven and founded the Colony. Eaton elected Governor for many years.

1662. Colony joined to Conneticut.

NEW YORK

I. 1609—Henry Hudson sailed up Hudson River.
II. 1614—First settlement at Ft. Amsterdam.
III. 1621—Dutch West India Co., assumed control.
1—Patroon System.
IV. 1626—Purchase of Manhattan Island for $24.
V. Four Governors.
1—Minuet.
2—Van Twiller.
3—Kieft.
4—Stuyvesant.
VI. 1653—Threatened by English fleet.
VII. 1664—Captured by English Fleet.
VIII. 1664—Given by King to his brother, The Duke of York—New York.
IX. 1665—The Duke's Laws.
X. 1685—Became Royal Colony.
XI. 1688—Under control of Andros.
XII. 1689—Leisler Rebellion.
XIII. 1690—New York Congress.
XIV. 1692—Royal Government Restored and Leisler executed.
XV. 1700—Development of Colony steadily under English control.
XVI. 1754—Represented at Albany Convention.
XVII. 1765—Represented at Stamp Act Congress.

DELAWARE

1638. Settled by Swedes at New Christiana.
1656. Captured and brought under control of the Dutch in New York.
1664. Came under English control along with New York and given to same proprietor, the Duke of York.
1682. Sold by Proprietor to Wm. Penn.
1703. Secured separate Legislature but retained same Governor as Pennsylvania until the Revolution.

NEW JERSEY.

1617. Scattered Dutch Settlement.
1664. Granted to Lords Berkley and Carteret.
1665. First English Settlement at Elizabeth.
1682. West Jersey sold to William Penn.
1702. Became Royal Colony with same Governor as New York.
1738. Made separate Royal Colony.

PENNSLYVANIA

1681. Granted to Wm. Penn by King in payment for father's claim for services.

1682. First settlement at Philadelphia. Proprietory Colony settled by Quakers. "Penn's Frame of Government." Liberal constitution granted by Penn to Colony. There was a large number of German settlers. Colonists treated Indians squarely, so had no trouble with them. Bought land from Indians.
Pennsylvania became Financial and Literary center of Colonies.

RHODE ISLAND.

1636. Roger Williams driven from Massachusetts for his religous beliefs Bought lands from the Indians and founded Providence. Mrs. Hutchinson founded Newport in 1639.

1643. Organized settlements into New Colony under "Providence Plantations." Independent self-government, elected own Governor. Religious freedom.

1663. Received Royal Charter from King George. Right to select own Governor until Revolution.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1653. Settled on Albemarle Sound by Virginia dissenters.

1663. Territory granted by King to eight proprietors who employed John Locke to draw up a Constitution. Known as the Grand Model.

1663-8. Settlement made by proprietors on Albemarle Sound. Proprietary Colony—had a series of bad Governors.

1712-13. Tuscarora War. Indians defeated.

1729. Became a Royal Colony and progressed better.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1663. Granted to proprietors along with North Carolina.

1670. First settlement at Port Royal, Sir John Yeaman.

1680. Settlement moved to Charleston. Trouble with Spanish in Florida. Spanish attack on Charleston.

1714-15. Yemassee War.

1729. Became Royal Colony. Received a large number of Huguenot tlers during early days. Proprietory Colony until 1729.

GEORGIA.

1732. Grant of land to certain reformers in England headed by General Oglethorpe to establish a Colony for English debtors.
1733. First Settlement at Savannah.
A—Colony for debtors, etc., from English prisons. At first slavery and whiskey were prohibited. This colony served as a Buffer State against Spanish in Florida. Considerable distance between Oglethorpe and Spanish.
1752. Became a Royal Colony.

Early Indian Wars

1622. Great Massacre in Virginia.
1637. Pequot War in New England.
1644. Second Great Massacre in Virginia.
1675. King Phillip's War.
1712-13. Tuscarora War in North Carolina.
1714-15. Yemassee War in South Carolina.

Religion of the Colonies.

New England. Calvinistic in doctrine and Congregational in discipline. Massachusetts Bay Colony and Connecticut were Puritan. Rhode Island had Religious Toleration. Plymouth was Separasist. New Hampshire was Puritan. Intolerant except Rhode Island.
New York. Dutch Reform. Lutheran.
Pennsylvania. Quaker and Dutch Reform. Toleration.
Maryland. Catholic originally, then a majority of Protestants, chiefly Puritans. Toleration.
Deleware. Quaker.
Virginia. Church of England.
New Jersey. Quaker. Dutch Reform.
Carolinas. Church of England.
Georgia. All religious denominations permitted.

Conditions at the End of the Seventeenth Century

Of the thirteen original colonies, all established except Georgia, by

1700.

New England Colonies.—Population: Massachusetts, including Maine about 70,000; Connecticut,25,000; Rhode Island, 6,000; New Hampshire, 5,000.

Characterized by thrift, piety, and love of liberty. Town meetings for management of local affairs.

An aristocracy based mainly on education and religion. The clergy led all public affairs. The other professions less important.

Industries: mining, lumbering, tanning, and distilling. Nails, cloth and similar things made for home use. Fisheries and whaling very profitable.

Social life: Boston and New Haven—prosperous towns—common school in each village. Homes comfortable. Puritan simplicity of dress, manners, and morals.

Religious intolerance.—Culmination in persecution of the witches, —"Salem Witchcraft." Nineteen persons hanged and one pressed to death at Salem (1692).

Literature: Very little; chiefly religious writers, Thomas Hooker, John Cotton, Roger Williams, Increase Mather, and (most celebrated) Cotton Mather.

The Middle Colonies.—Population: New York, about 25,000; the Jerseys, 14,000; Pennsylvania and Delaware 20,000.

Characterized by mixed population—Dutch stolidity and Quaker sobriety, modified English Enterprise.

The "Patroons" in New York, and a few wealthy Quakers were semi-aristocratic. The professions were respected, but clergy less prominent, owing to mixed religious influences. Majority of people in agriculture or in trade. (Fur, grain, and flour were exported.)

Social life less sober than in New England—dances, husking, races, cockfights. Quaker influence almost as strong as Puritan against Sabbath breaking, however. Educational facilities were only fair, even in larger towns.

Politically—not so well governed, heavier taxes, and discontent against officials.

For the management of local affairs, a mixed system of town meeting and county committee prevailed.

The Southern Colonies.—Population: Maryland, about 25,000; Virginia, 60,000; the Carolinas, 5,000. English predominated; Scotch, Irish and French Huguenots.

Social classes.—(a) The planters, men of excellent birth and good manners; aristocratic.

(b) The small farmers and mechanics, men of little education but of sturdy virtue.

(c) The indentured white servants, frequently of the criminal class.

(d) The black slaves—fairly well treated.

The South of this period characterized by system of practically inde-

pendent plantations. Isolation was the rule in agriculture, commerce, and administration. The Parish or County committee, appointed by Governor, managed local affairs. Local government was difficult and inefficient. Towns were hardly to be found. Schools were few. (Rich planters employed tutors.) The clergy were illiterate and often immoral. To offset its disadvantages, the isolation fostered a love of independence and manly self reliance.

Political Status of the Colonies in 1736

Colonies were of three chief types politically:

(1). **Charter Colony** in which Governor was selected by Charter holders who exercised large powers of Government.

(2). **Proprietary Colony** in which the selection of the Governor and large powers of Government were vested in the hands of the Proprietor.

(3). **Royal Colony** in which the appointment of the Governor and exercise of veto and other powers were vested in the hands of the King.

By 1763 all colonies had a Legislature in which the voice and wishes of the colonists wouldl be heard.

A—Charter Colonies were	Connecticut Rhode Island Massachusetts
B—Proprietary Colonies were	Pennsylvania Deleware Maryland
C—Royal Colonies were	Virginia North Carolina New York Georgia South Carolina New Jersey New Hampshire

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Colonial Wars.

(1). 1622. **First Great Massacre in Virginia.**___ Opechancanough. 400 whites killed. Caused by Indian fears of encroachments of the settlers. Settlers took fearful vengeance.

(2). 1637. **Pequot War in New England.** Indians were aroused over Interior advance of settlers. Started in Connecticut. Two massa-

cres of Indians by whites and their Indian allies broke power of Pequots completely. Peace for many years resulted.

(3. 1644. **Second Great Massacre in Virginia.** Last effort of Opechancanough to drive settlers back. 300 whites massacred but Indians were finally driven from Tidewater, Virginia.

(4). 1675-1676. **King Phillip's War.** General Indian War in New England. Led by King Phillip. Massacre of Narragansett Indians at Kingston by whites. War waged bitterly by both sides until 1676 when in one battle 120 Indians were killed and King Phillip captured. Colonists suffered terribly from raids and massacres but Indian strength was completely broken. This war caused general Indian unrest which lead to Bacon's expedition vs. Indians in Virginia.

(5). **King William's War.** 1690-97 Cause: The French aided by the Indians of Maine and Canada, and the English colonists aided by the Iroquois or "Five Nations," took up the quarrel of their mother countries then engaged in the war of Palatinate.

Events. Indian raid on Schenetady resulted in 60 English colonists killed and 27 captured.
Salmon Falls, New Hampshire raided and burned.
Haverhill captured by French and Indians
New York Congress of 1690.
Capture of Port Royal, N. S. by a jonit British and Colonial Massachusetts fleet.
Failure of Phipps in command of Mass., fleet and land force to capture Quebec.

Result. Treaty of Ryswick. No territorial changes.

(6). **Queen Anne's War. 1701-1713.**

Cause. The English and French colonies again sided with their mother countries during war of Spanish Succession.

Events. Raid on Deerfield by French and Indians resulted in death of 53 English and capture of 111 who were carried prisoners to Canada.
Capture of Port Royal, N. S. by a Joint British and Colonial force.
Failure of large English Expedition against Quebec.
St. Augustine, Fla., burned by English colonists.
Defeat of Spanish attack on Charleston, S. C.

Result. Treaty of Utrecht 1713. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Hudson Bay region ceded to England. Iroquois acknowledged to be English Subjects.

(7). **Tuscarora War. 1711-1712.**

Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina made sudden and terble attack on the Settlements but Virginia and South Carolina sent help, the latter defeating the Indians in the principal battle of the war. These Indians then migrated North and joined the Five Nations, making "Six Nations" of the

Iroquois.

(8). **Yemassee War. 1714-1715.**

The Yemassee Indians started another sickening war in South Carolina but were driven from the Colony. They retreated to St. Augustine, Fla., where Spanish gladly received them. It is thought that the Spanish instigated this war.

(9). **King George's War. 1745-1748.**

Cause. English and French Colonists again took up quarrel of their countries in the war of the Austrian Succession.

Events. Capture of Louisburg by William Peperell, a merchant of Maine, in command of 4,000 New England troops. Siege lasted 40 days. Peperell knighted for his victory which carried great rejoicing in Colonies and England.

Result. Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle, 1748. Louibsurg returned to France. This caused great colonial indignation.

(10). **French and Indian War.**

Causes. Desire of both English and French to occupy and control Ohio Valley and to establish their influence over Indians here. Bienville, with 214 French occupied this country in 1749 and claimed it for France. In same year, the Ohio Company received grant of land in this section. In 1753 Duquesne, governor of Canada, sent 1,000 Frenchmen here who constructed a series of French Forts at Presque Isle, La Boeup and Vernango. The next year, (1754) Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent George Washington with a letter of protest to the French on account of their occupation of this territory and an English force built a Fort at the Junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. The French claiming the territory by the explorations of La Salle and Bienville paid no attention to the letter of protest, but took the English Fort and changed its name to Fort Duquesne.

Events. **1754.** Washington advancing with 300 men, surprised and defeated a French force at Great Meadows but was surrounded and forced to surrender at Fort Necessity. He and his force were allowed to return to Virginia. Then the War became general in the Colonies.

The Albany Convention.

1755. **Braddocks Defeat.** General Braddock commanding 1,500 British regulars and 450 Colonists under Washington surprised and badly defeated by 850 French and Indians. Braddock lost 900 men. Washington's bravery and generalship saved the rest.

Forcible removal of Arcadians from Nova Scotia by British.

1756. Formal Declaration of War between England and France. Capture of Oswego by Montcalm.

1757. Capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm. Pitt became

Prime Minister in England and pursued strong policy from now on against French.

1758. Capture of Louisburg by Lord Amherst with large English Fleet. Capture of Forts Frontenac and Duquesne by English. Chain of French Forts now broken in Ohio Valley. Repulse of Abercrombie's large force by Montcalm at Ticonderoga. Failure of Abercrombie's expedition.

1759. Amherst with 11,000 men, captured Forts Niagara, Oswego, Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Wolfe with 9,000 men and a large fleet attacked Quebec which Montcalm with 16,000 men defended. Defeat of the French on "The Plains of Abraham." **Fall of Quebec.** One of the decisive Battles of History. Both Wolfe and Montcalm killed.

1760. Fall of Montreal ended War in America.

Results. Treaty of Paris 1763. France ceded to England all of Canada, except two Islands in the St. Lawrence, Cape Breton and all of Territory east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans. France ceded to Spain, New Orleans and all of her territory west of Mississippi River. Spain ceded Florida England in exchange for Havana and Manila which England had seized during the War. Only England and Spain were now left to contend for North America. France eliminated.

(11). Pontiac's War or Pontiac Conspiracy. 1763-1764.

Pontiac formed a conspiracy among the Northwest Indians to drive the British from their newly won posts in the Northwest. The conspiracy was well organized and the French encouraged it. So in 1763, ten posts from Pennsylvania to Michigan were captured by almost simultaneous attacks of the Indians. Fort Pitt and Detroit were warned and held out until Col. Bouquet defeated the Indians at Busby Run and relieved Fort Pitt. Then in 1764, he invaded the Indian country and made peace with them at Fort Niagara. Pontiac remained hostile, however, until killed by another Indian near St. Louis. Pontiac was one of the ablest and most patriotic Indians.

(12). Revolutionary War.

ACTS OF TAXATION, COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS AND OPPRESSIVE LAWS THAT LEAD UP TO REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Navigation Acts. 1651, 1660, 1663, 1672, 1696.

(1). Certain "enumerated goods" should be shipped by colonists only to England.

(2). Colonists were forbidden to buy goods directly from any foreign country except England. All imports had to pass through the hands of British merchants.

(3). Trade at sea had to be in English or Colonial owned and built ships.

(4). Goods sent from one Colony to another were subject to a customs duty.

(5). Offenders against these Laws should be tried either in Local courts or in special Admiralty Courts as the British officials should see fit.

(6). Board of Trade and Plantations, known as the "Lords of Trade", having constant and general supervision over all Colonial affairs, was created.

II. Hat Act. 1732.

Exportation of hats from Colonies forbidden.

III. First Sugar or Molasses Act. 1733.

Heavy duty laid on all Sugar imported into Colonies from countries not under English control.

IV. Iron Act. 1750.

Colonial manufacture of Iron and Steel prohibited.

V. Proclamation. 1763.

A Royal proclamation divided the territory ceded to England in North America by Treaty of Paris, 1703, into three new provinces—Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and reserved all territory west of a line down the Appalachian mountains for future action by the crown. This was a serious infringement of Colonial Charter Limits.

VI. Grenville Acts. 1764-1765.

(1). Second Sugar or Molasses Act. 1764. Increased.

A—Colonial support of British army in Colonies.

B—Efficient and Increased Colonial Taxation.

(2). Acts

(1). 2nd Sugar or Molasses Act 1764 increased and enlarged the scope of the first Sugar Act.

(2). Quartering Act, 1765. Provided for Quartering of 10,000, British troops in Colonies.

(3). Stamp Act, 1765. Required Colonists to pay stamp duty on Legal Documents, Playing Cards, Newspapers, Pamphlets and Almanacs. Repealed 1766, under Rockingham ministry but at the same time (1766) Parlaiment passed the Declaratory Act, asserting its right "to Legislate for the Colonies in all cases whatsoever."

VII. Townshend Acts. 1767.

A new Colonial policy based on the Declaratory Act and designed primarily to raise revenue.

(1). Import tax on wine, oil, glass, paper, lead, painters' colors and tea coming into Colonies.

ident in Colonies, to control Customs Service.

(2). Creation of a Board of Customss Commissions, res-

(3). Legalized Writs of Assistance.

(4). Revenue cases to be tried by special admiralty courts.

(5). New York Mutiny Act—suspended N. Y. Legislature for failure to provide quarters for British troops in N. Y.

under Quartering Act.

In 1770 all taxes under Townshend Acts were removed except the Tax on Tea, which was kept to maintain the Right of Parliament to Tax Colonies.

VIII. Acts of Intoleration 1774.

Came as a result of Boston Tea Party, Aimed chiefly at Massachusetts.

(1). Closed Port of Boston —Boston Port Act.

(2). Suspended the operation of the Liberal Charter of Massachusetts—Massachuetts Charter Act.

(3). Provided for trial outside the Colony for officials charged with capital crimes while performing their duties —Transportation Act.

(4). Provided for quartering of British troops in the Colony—Quartering Act.

(5). Reorganized the domain ceded by France in 1763 into province of Quebec, governed by a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown with Catholic church established by law and with limits including the region between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes—Quebec Act.

OTHER OVERT ACTS, CASES OF RESISTANCE ETC., WHICH LEAD UP TO REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

I. Use of Writs of Assistance.

These writs, which were general search warrants, were used by British officials in Colonies in their search for smuggled or suspected goods. In 1761, their legality was opposed in Boston in Courts by James Otis but the decision went against him. Then under Townshend Acts they were Legalized by an act of Parliament.

II. Parson's Cause. 1763.

The Virginia Legislature in 1760, foreseeing a small crop of tobacco that year, passed a Law authorizing the payment of salaries of the Parsons in money at the rate of two-pence per pound instead of in tobacco, which was then selling for six pence per pound, as had been the custom. The Parsons appealed to the King who nullified the Law and in 1763 the Clergymen brought suit for this difference in their salaries. Patrick Henry ably opposed their claims and attested the right of the King to nullify this Law, but the decision was in favor of the Parsons who were awarded only one penny damages.

III. Henry's Resolutions. 1765.

Introduced by Patrick Henry in Virginia Legislature condemning the Stamp Act and claiming for the Colony the exclusive

right of Taxing itself in its own assembly. Made his famous lution.

IV. Effect of Grenville's Acts on Colonies.

(1). Petitions from Colonies to Parliament.

(2). Spread of popular Indignation and Formation of "Sons of Liberty" in the Colonies.

(3). Henry's Resolutions in Virginia Legislature.

(4). Mob violence against Stamp Officers and Home of Justice Hutchinson in Boston.

(5). Stamp Act Congress.

V. Difference in British and Colonial Ideas of Representation and Taxation.

(1). Internal Taxation.

(2). External Taxation.

(3). Theoretical Representation.

(4). Actual Representation.

VI. Stamp Act Congress 1765.

VII. Resistance to Townshend Acts.

(1). Massachusetts Circular Letter suggesting cooperation among Colonies in defence of their rights. Mass., Legislature refused to rescind this letter on the order of the Britsih Colonial Secretary and was adjourned by Governor.

(2). Dickinson's "Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer."

(3). Non-Importation Agreements 1769. Started by Virginia. Taken up by other Colonies. This system of "Touching the Pocket Nerve" had largely to do with the Repeal of the Townshend Acts.

VIII. Virginia Resolves. 1769.

Brought about through Colonial opposition to proposed English Law that Colonists accused of Treason be brought to England for trial. So the Virginia assembly in 1769 adopted Resolution declaring—

(1). That the Virginia assembly together with Council of King or his representative have sole right of imposing Taxes on Colonists of Virginia

(2). That the Colonists had right to petition for redress of grievance and to petition jointly with other Colonists.

(3). That all trials for crime should be within Colony and by the known course of law.

Copies of these resolutions sent to other Colonial Legislatures with the request for concurrence on them and most adopted similar resolutions.

IX. Seizure of Liberty. 1768.

A determined effort on the part of the British Custom Officials to enforce the Townshend Acts led to the seizure of the sloop

"Liberty" owned by John Hancock. A riot resulted which caused the British officials to request more troops and ships. While the Governor refused the request of Boston people to call the Assembly, Delegates from several towns, however, met in Boston but accomplished nothing.

X. Boston Massacre. 1770.

Strained relations between Colonists and British officials and soldiers arose over the presence of two regiments of British troops in Boston since the "Liberty" affair. So in March 1770, a street fight between laborers and soldiers resulted in a riot between citizens and soldiers in which four citizens were killed and several wounded. At town committee demanded the removal of the troops from Boston which after some delay was done. Then in the trial of the officers and soldiers present at the shooting, two soldiers were convicted of manslaughter and branded in the hand.

XI. Burning of Gaspee. 1772.

The Gaspee, a British Naval vessel on patrol in Narragansett Bay while pursuing a Colonial vessel suspected of violating Navigation Acts, ran aground. During the night men from Providence burned the Gaspee. A British Commission investigated the affair without success. This investigation led Virginia to form a permanent Committee of Correspondence. Mass., New Hampshire; Conn.; Rhode Island; and South Carolina did likewise.

XII. Boston Tea Party 1773.

The British Parliment in an effort to relieve the financial difficulties of the British East India Company, permitted this Company to import tea into Colonies without condition except a Colonial duty of three pence per pound on tea purchased in Colonies. The Colonists objected to this Tax and in Philadelphia and New York vessels were not permitted to unload their tea cargoes while in Boston. when Gov. Hutchinson seemed determined to land the tea there, a party of about 50 men disguised as Indians, boarded the ships and dumped the tea into the water. All Colonies except Penn.. now had permanent Committees of Correspondence. This "Tea Party" led directly to the "Intolerable Acts."

XIII. First Continental Congress. 1774.

XVI. Battles of Lexington and Concord. 1775.

XV. Second Continental Congress. 1775.

XVI. Declaration of Independence. 1776.

Revolutionary War

I. **1775-1776. War chiefly in New England States.**

1775. **Lexington and Concord.** (A) Parker—Pitcairn.
Second Continental Congress.
Formation of Continental Army. Washington, Commander-in-Chief.
Capture of **Ticonderoga.** (A) Ethan Allen—Delaplace
Battle of **Bunker Hill.** (B) Prescott—Howe.
Montgomery and Arnold's invasion of Canada. Montgomery captured Montreal and joined Arnold before Quebec. Joint attack on Quebec failed. Montgomery killed. Arnold retreated.
British in **Boston** besieged by Washington.

1776. **Evacuation of Boston** by British. (A) Washington—Howe.
Declaration of Independence. July 4.
Defeat of British Naval attack on **Charleston.** (A) Moultrie—Clinton.

II. **1776-1778. War chiefly in the Middle States.**

1776. Washington moved to New York.
Battle of Long Island. (B). Washington-Putman vs. Howe.
Evacuation of New York and retreat by Washington.
Battle of Harlem. (A) Washington—Howe.
Execution of Nathan Hale by British.
Battle of White Plains. (B) Washington—Howe.
Capture of Forts Washington and Lee by Howe.
Washington's retreat across New Jersey.
First Treachery of Charles Lee.
Situation gloomy for Americans. Militia was deserting. Congress seemed helpless. Only couarge and perseverence of Washington kept the American Army partially intact.
Howe's Amnesty Proclamation
Battle of Trenton. (A) Washington-Rall. **First crisis of War successfully passed.**

1777. **Battle of Princeton. (A)** Washington-Cornwallis
Washington-Howe campaign in Pennsylvania.
The British planned to gain control of New York. Burgoyne and St. Leger were to come down from Canada and Howe to advance up from New York. All were to meet at Albany.
Washington-Howe campaign in Pennsylvania.
(1) Howe did not receive his orders to this effect so

he transferred his army by water to the head of Chesapeake Bay.

(2). Battle of Brandywine. (B) Washington-Howe

(3). British occupation of Philadelphia.

(4). Battle of Germantown (B) Washington-Howe

(5). Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. Suffering of American troops there. Help rendered by Foreign Officers, Steuben, DeKalb, and LaFayette.

Burgoyne-St. Leger Campaign.

Burgoyne advanced by way of Lake Champlain.

(1). Evacuation of Ticonderoga. (B) Burgoyne-St. Clair.

(2) **Battle of Bennington.** (A) Strak-Baum.

(3) **Battle of Bemis Heights.**__(Ind.) Gates-Burgoyne.

(4) **Battle of Stillwater or Freeman's Farm.** (A), Gates, Arnold—Morgan, Burgoyne.

(5). Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. **Second Crisis of War.** British plan thwarted, New York saved. British forced to offer concessions and French aid secured. Arnold and Morgan deserve the credit for the defeat of Burgoyne.

Meanwhile St. Leger had advance down the Mohawk Valley.

(1). Siege of Fort Stanwix by St. Leger.

(2). Battle of Orinsky. (A). Herkimer-Johnson.

(3). The British defeat at Oriskany and a successful sortie from Ft. Stanwix forced St. Leger to retire to Canada. Thus both invasions of New York by the British here were unsuccessful.

1778. **Offensive and Defensive Alliance with France.** Led to financial and military support from France.

Clinton supplanted Howe as British Commander.

Retreat of British from Philadelphia.

Battle on Monmouth. (Ind.) Washington-Clinton. The second treachery of Charles Lee.

Indian Massacres of Americans in Wyoming and Cherry Valley.

Sullivan's retaliatory expedition against Indians.

George Rogers Clark's expedition to the Northwest.

(1). Capture of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes and extension of American control over this section by Clark.

Naval victory of John Paul Jones off Flamborough Head. (A).

III. **War Chiefly in the South.**

1778. British invasion of the South.
Capture of **Savannah** by Clinton. (B).

1779. British overran Georgia.
Unsuccessful land and sea attack on **Savvannah by** American Army under Gen. Lincoln and French Fleet D'Estaing.
Capture of **Stony Point** in New York by a surprise night attack by Gen. Anthony Wayne. (A.)

1780. Capture of **Charleston** and Gen Lincoln's army by Clinton. (B.)
Battle of Camden. (B). Cornwallis-Gates.
Treason of Benedict Arnold at West Point, N. Y.
Battle of Kings Mountain. (A) Sevier-Ferguson.
Gen. Nathaniel Green assumed command of American troops in the South.

1781. **Battle of Cowpens.** (A). Morgan-Tarleton.
(4). Battle of Hobkirk's Hill. (B) Greene-Rawdon.
(5). Siege of Ninety Six. (B) Greene-Rawdon.
(6.) Battle of Eutaw Springs. (B) Greene-Stewart.
(7). Work of Gen. Marion, Lee, Sumpter in aiding Greene in South Carolina
(8). Results—Greene fougth and lost four important battles yet gained all the effects of victory for the British were steadily driven out of the South by his persistence and ability.
Cornwallis advanced into Virginia and fortified Yorktown as his base. He was surrounded by American and French troops under Washington and Rochambeau and was forced to surrender, Oct. 19, 1781. **Thus the third crisis of the war successfully passed.**

1783. **Treaty of Peace. Treaty if Paris.**

Other Important Events of the Revolution.

(1). Central Government during Revolution was the Continentel Congress from 1775-1781 and then the Articles of Confederation from 1781-1783. Very weak.
(2). The Conway Cabal. 1777-1778.
(3). Assistance of prominent Foreigners to American Cause. Namely Von Steuben, Pulaski, DeKalb, LaFayette, and Koscivsko.
(4). French assistance.
(1) Loan of $200,000 in 1776.
(2) Offensive and defensive alliance in 1778.
(3) Co-operation of French Fleet in the attacks on Savannah

and Newport.

(4) Co-operation of French troops and Fleet at Yorktown.

(5). British Conciliatory proposals to the Americans in 1778.
Advance of Gen. Cornwallis from Charleston.

(6). Washington's Newburg Address 1783.

Green's campaign in the South

(1). His masterful retreat across North Carolina.

(2). Battle of Guilford Court House. (B) Greene-Cornwallis.

(3). Cornwallis turned into Virginia while Greene turned back to South Carolina.

(7). The position and the activities of the Loyalists or Tories in the Colonies.

(8). Execution of Nathan Hale (Am), and Major Andre (B) as spies.

(9). Revolutionary War Literature, "The Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer" by John Dickinson and "The Crisis" and "Common Sense" by Thos. Paine.

(10). Naval Warfare.
(1) Privateers from New England.
(2) John Paul Jones.

(11) Signing of a Separate Treaty of Peace by Americans at Paris 1783. Franklin, Jay and Adams were American Commissioners.

(12). Causes of American Success in the Revolution.
(a) Indifference of British people to the War.
(b) Assistance of France to U. S.
(c) Lack of ability of the British Commanders in America.
(d) The courage, perseverance and ability of Washington.
(e) The determination and persistance of the American patriots.
(f) England was engaged in other wars at the time and could give only partial attention and re-enforcements to the war here.

Imporortant Political Steps and Efforts Towards Union on Part of the Colonies.

I. **Virginia Magna Charter. 1619.**

(1). Governor appointed by Company.

(2). Six Councilors appointed by Company.

(3). Two Burgesses elected from each town to form lower House of Legislature. First in North America.

II. **Mayflower Compact. 1620.**

Signed on Mayflower by each male adult of Plymouth Colony except the servants, created a "body politic" and served as the basis of civil government in Plymouth until it was joined

to Massachusetts Bay Company in 1691. First document of its kind known to History.

III. **Cambridge Agreement. 1629.**
Agreement between the Puritans of England and the Massachusetts Bay Company to the effect that, if the Company would remove its charter, officers and government to the Colony, the Puritans would all become members of the Colony and would move with it to America. John Winthrop was chief man behind this agreement which led to Puritan control over Massachusetts Bay Company.

IV. **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. 1639.**
Representatives of the three towns of Winsdor, Weathersfield, and Hartford met in 1639 and drew up a constitution for government of colony of Connecticut. Established self government in colony. This constitution is said to be the first truly written political Constitution in History.

V. **New England Confederation. 1643.**
Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven, formed a league for protection against Dutch and Indians. Rhode Island and Maine were not included because of religious differences. A council consisting of two members from each colony handled matters of common interest. Soldiers and money were proportioned among colonies according to population. The return of fugitive slaves and criminals and a court to settle colonial disputes were provided. In 1653, Massachusetts gave first instance of nullification in U. S. History by refusing to make war on Indians after other Commissioners had decided to do so. Confederation lasted 40 years. First Coloninal attempt at Union of Colonies.

VI. **Act of Toleration. 1649.**
Passed by Maryland Legislature and gave religious toleration in Maryland to all Christians.

VII. **Massachusetts Declaration of Rights. 1661.**
Drawn up by Massachusetts Legislature and declared.
(1) Mass. Bay Co., had full Legislative power over colony
(2) Mass. Bay Co., had full power to defend colony.
(3) That laws contrary to charter rights were grave infringements.
(4) That colony owed allegiance and support to King.

VIII. **New York Congress. 1690.**
The outbreak of King William's War caused Jacob Leisler, then Governor of New York to call representatives of colonies to consider conditions of defence against French and Indians. Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New York sent representatives who decided to send two colonial expeditions to

Canada. Phipps expedition against Quebec resulted.

IX. **Albany Convention. 1754.**

Called by British Board of Trades and Plantations in an effort to purchase and settle certain Indian lands and to devise some plan for united action in case of another French War. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island sent representatives. Adopted Franklin's "Plan of Union" which proposed a Colonial confederation consisting of a President-general appointed and supported by the Crown and a Grand Council elected by the Colonial Assemblies. The Crown, however, rejected the plan because it gave too much power to the people and the Assemblies rejected it because it gave too much power to the King.

X. **Stamp Act Congress. 1765.**

Met at New York, Oct. 7, 1765, at the call of Massachusetts. Delegates came from all the Colonies except New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. This Congress adopted petitions to the King and to Parliament and its famous "Declaration of Rights and Grievances" which declared.

(a) Allegiance of Colonies to Crown and Parliament.

(b) That Colonists posessed all rights of native born Englishmen.

(c) That Colonies could not expediently be represented in Parliament.

(d) So Colonial Legislatures only could tax Colonies legally.

XI. **First Continental Congress. 1774.**

Called by Massachusetts Legislature and all Colonies sent representatives except Georgia. Most prominent men of Colonies except Franklin and Jefferson present. Met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774 and held secret sessions until dissolved Oct. 26, 1774. Chief things accomplished were:

(1). Petition to King for redress of grievances.

(2). Declaration of Rights of Colonies.

(3). Establishment of American Association to secure Non-importation of Br. Goods in Colonies. This non-importation was enforced by Colonial Committees of Correspondence and was very effective.

(4). Provided for meeting of Second Continential Congress next year.

XII. **Second Continental Congress. 1775-1781.**

Met in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. All Colonies represented except Georgia, but Georgia sent delegates after May 26. Chief things done were:

(1). Organization of Continental Army of 20,000 men with Washington as Commander-in-Chief.
(2). Sent "Olive Branch" petition to the King who refused to receive it.
(3). Assumed control over Defence and Foreign Affairs and issued paper money to defray expenses.
(4). Adopted Declaration of Independence. 1776.
(5). Drafted and adopted Articles of Confederation. 1777.
(6). Served as form of Union and Central Government from 1775-1781.

XIII. **Declaration of Independence. 1776.**

Motion for Independence made in Congress by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts. A committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Rogers Sherman and Robert R. Livingston appointed to draw up Declaration. Drafted by Thomas Jefferson and signed by fifty-five members in Congress.

XIV. Articles of Confederation. 1781.

The earliest draft for a form of Union was read by Franklin before Congress, 1775. But R. H. Lee proposed the Articles of Confederation in connection with his resolution for Independence. So a Grand Committee consisting of one member member from each Colony was appointed to draft the "Articles of Confederation," which was adopted by Congress 1777 and sent to the Colonies for ratification. Maryland was the last State to ratify it, holding out because of the claims of several States to Western lands, but she ratified it in 1781 and then the Articles went into force. The organization of Government under it was as follows:

(1) Congress consisting of one House with from two to seven delegates chosen by each state government and the votes to be by states and each state had only one vote. The assent of nine States was necessary to pass an important Act while the assent of all was necessary for Amendment. All officers of government were appointed by and responsible to Congress. Each State had its own Laws but Congress had control over Army and Navy, could declare and make peace, etc., but could not Tax people of individual states, While Commerce was regulated by individual states who also could coin money.

(2) Provided for no real Independent Executive but a Committee of States managed affairs while Congress was not in session.

(3) Provided for no Federal Judiciary System except

for Admiralty and Prize Courts

(4) Defects:—(1) Congress represented the States, not the people. (2) Provided for no executive or judiciary. (3) Could make treaties but could not enforce their observance. (4) Could recommend taxation but could not force it. (5) Could borrow money but could not guarantee payment. (6) Could make Laws but could not enforce them. (7) Could declare War but could not draft soldiers. (8) Sovereignty lay in the States, not in Federal Government.

XV. **Annapolis Convention. 1786.**

Virginia proposed that Commissioners from all the States meet at Annapolis 1786 to consider trade and commercial relations of all the States. Only five States had representatives present so these five adopted a resolution calling for a Convention to revise Articles of Confederation and to be held in Philadelphia, 1787. Congress acting on this resolution called Constitutional Convention.

XVI. **Northwest Ordinance of 1787.**

Maryland refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation until New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Connecticut agreed to cede to the national government their lands in the Northwest. This was done and the "Ordinance of 1787" provided for the government of this Northwest Territory. Its important provisions were: (1) Freedom of religion to all. (2) Schools and means of education should be encouraged. (3) Slavery was to be forever prohibited but a fugitive slave law was provided for. (4) All states carved from this territory were to be admitted on an equal footing with the original thirteen states. (5) Not fewer than three nor more than five states were to be carved from the territory. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and East Minnesota, were formed between 1803 and 1848.

XVII. Constitutional Convention. 1787.

Called by Congress, on instigation of States represented at Annapolis Convention, to amend or revise Articles of Confederation. Met at Philadelphia. George Washington elected President, William Jackson, Secretary. All states except Rhode Island represented. Lasted for four months, with all its meetings secret and behind closed doors. Our chief sources of information on its meetings are Madison's notes and the "Federalist."

It was decided that a "National Government Ought to be Established consisting of a Supreme Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary." Considerable dissention between large and small

States and slave and free States resulted, but these were largely settled by Compromise. The four great Compromises were:

(1). **Connecticut Compromise** which settled the dispute between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans for Congressional representation and provided for two Houses of Legislature, in one representation to be according to population, in the other representation to be equal, each State having two representatives.

(2). **Three Fifths Compromise**—settled dispute between free and slave States and provided that, in proportioning Congressional representation and direct Taxes five negroes should be counted as three white persons.

(3). **Navigation Compromise**—provided that Congress should have control over Commerce and Navigation but that Importation of slaves should not be prohibited prior to 1808.

(4). **Vague Compromise**—Delegates to the Convention could reach no real agreement over whether the new Government was "National" or "Confederate" though the word National was omitted in Constitution because of objections of some States. So a local understanding among the delegates permitted the question to drop, but by (1) giving central Government certain specified power in Legislation (2) by system of Federal Courts to decide Constitutionality of Federal and State Laws (3) giving Central Government right to enforce its Laws, a "Vague" compromise was affected.

When nine States ratified Constitution it was to be binding on all. Constitution was **adopted** 1787; **ratified** 1788. Delaware was the first State to ratify, New Hampshire the ninth. Eleven States ratified by 1788, North Carolina in 1789 and Rhode Island in 1790. The Constitution was ratified by the States in State conventions. It **went into force** 1789.

Presidential Administrations

GEORGE WASHINGTON. (1789-1797). VIRGINIA. UNANIMOUS BY ALL PARTIES. JOHN ADAMS, VICE PRESIDENT.

1789. Inauguration. Federal Building, New York City.
Organization of the New Government.
First Cabinet—Jefferson, Secretary of State.
Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury.
Knox, Secretary of War.
Randolph. Attorney General.
1789-91. Hamilton's Financial Plan.
1791. Admission of Vermont to Union.
1792. Admission of Kentucky to Union.
1793. Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality.
1793. Minister Genet Incident.
1794-95. Indian Troubles in Ohio. Defeat of General St. Clair. Victory of Gen. Wayne over Indians at Fallen Timbers. 1795.
1795. Whiskey Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania.
1795. Jay's Treaty.
1795. Spanish Treaty giving free navigation of Mississippi River.
1796. Admission of Tennessee to Union.

JOHN ADAMS. (1797-1801.) MASSACHUSETTS. FEDERALIST. THOMAS JEFFERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.

1797-98. "X. Y. Z" Papers. Bad Relations with France
1798. Alien and Sedition Laws.
1798. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.
1798. 11th Amendment to Constitution.
1799. Death of Washington.
1800. Capitol moved to Washington, D. C.
1801. Fall of Federalist Party.
1801. Judiciary Act. "Midnight Appointments."

THOS. JEFFESRON. (1801-1809). VIRGINIA. REPUBLICAN (DEMOCRAT) AARON BURR, VICE PRESIDENT 1801-1805. GEORGE CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT, 1805-1809.

In the election of 1800, Burr and Jefferson tied for Presidency and the election was thrown into House of Representatives where Jefferson, with Hamilton's aid, was elected. Triumph of the Jefferson Party—The Republican—now Democratic Party.
1801-1805. War with Tripoli.
1803. Purchase of Louisiana.
1804. Burr-Hamilton Duel.

1804. 12th Amendment to Constitution. Brought about by tie for Presidency.
1804-1806. Lewis-Clarke Expedition to far Northwest.
1806-07. Burr's Conspiracy, Trial, and Acquittal.
1806-07. British Orders in Council.
1806. Napoleon's Berlin Decree.
1807. Napoleon's Milan Decree.
1807. Non-Importation Act.
1807. Embargo Act.
1807. Chesapeake-Leopard Affair.
1808. Force Act.
1808. Law Prohibiting Slave Trade.

JAMES MADISON. (1809-1817). VIRGINIA. REPUBLICAN (DEMOCRAT). GEORGE CLINTON, VICE PRESIDENT 1809-1813. ELBRIDGE GERRY, VICE PRESIDENT, 1813-1817.

1809. Non-Intercourse Act.
1810. Macon's Bill No. 2.
1811. Wm. Henry Harrison's victory over Indians at Tippecanoe.
1811. First National Bank Charter expired.
1812. War Declared against England.
1812-1814. War of 1812.
1814. Hartford Convention.
1814. Treaty of Ghent. Ended War of 1812.
1815. Trouble with Barbary States, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.
1816. Tariff of 1816. First Protective Tariff
1816. Second National Bank chartered for 20 years.

JAMES MONROE. (1817-1825). VIRGINIA. REPUBLICAN (DEMOCRAT). DANIEL D. THOMPKINS, VICE PRESIDENT.

1817-1818. First Seminole War. Trouble with England and Spain.
1818. Treaty of 1818 with England.
819. Purchase of Florida. Florida Treaty.
1819. First Steamship, "Savannah" crosses Atlantic.
1820. First Missouri Compromise.
1821. Second Missouri Compromise.
1821-1825. Monroe's Second Administration known as "Era of Good Feeling." No party conflict. Monroe received every electoral vote except one.
1823. Monroe Doctrine.
1824. Tariff of 1824.
1824. Russian Treaty.
1824-25. Visit of LaFayette to U. S. Awarded $200,000 and a township in Florida by Congress. Visited every state and was awarded warm welcome. Laid cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument 1825.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. (1825-1829). MASSACHUSETTS. FEDERALIST. J. C. CALHOUN, VICE PRESIDENT.

1825. Erie Canal completed.
1826. Panama Congress.
1826. Death of Thos. Jefferson and John Adams. July 4.
1828. Tariff of "Abominations."
1828. First Railroad in U. S. Baltimore and Ohio.
1828. South Carolina's protest against Tariff. Calhouns "Exposition."

ANDREW JACKSON. (1829-1837). TENNESSEE. DEMOCRAT. J. C. CALHOUN, VICE PRESIDENT, 1829-1833. MARTIN VAN BUREN, VICE PRESIDENT, 1833-1837.

Triumph of "Jacksonian Democracy."
Beginning of Spoils System in American Politics.
"To the victor belongs the Spoils."
1830. Jackson's Toast, "Our Federal Union; it Must be Preserved."
1831. Black Hawk War.
1831. Establishment of "Liberator" by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.
Rise of Abolitionist Societies.
1832. Tariff of 1832.
1832. South Carolina Nullification.
1832. Force Bill.
1832. Jackson's Veto of Bank Bill.
1832. Anti-Masonic Party, held first National Nominating Convention in Baltimore.
1833. Compromise Tariff of 1833.
1833. "Removal of Deposits," from National Bank.
1835. Settlement of French "Spoilation" Claims.
1836. "Gag Rule" applied to abolititionist petitions in Congress.
1836. Jackson's "Specie Circular."
1837. Distribution of the Surplus.

MARTIN VAN BUREN. (1837-1841). NEW YORK. DEMOCRAT. R. M. JOHNSON, VICE PRESIDENT.

1837. Panic of 1837.
1837. Caroline Affair.
1837. Morse patented Telegraph.
1840. Independent Treasury Act, or "Divorce Bill."
1835-1842. Second Seminole War in Florida.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. 1841. MARCH 4 TO APRIL 4. OHIO. WHIG. JOHN TYLER, VICE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT. 1841 1845. VIRGINIA. WHIG.

The Campaign of 1840 is known as the Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign.

"Tippecanoe and Tyler too" was the campaign cry of the Whigs.

1841. Death of President Harrison one month after Inauguration.

1841. Split between Tyler and Whig Party caused by Tyler's veto of Bill to recharter National Bank. Led to resignation of entire Cabinet except Webster, who later resigned.

1841-42. Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island.

1842. Tariff of 1842.

1842. Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

1844. First Telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington.

1845. Annexation of Texas.

JAMES K. POLK. (1845-1849). TENNESSEE. DEMOCRAT. GEORGE M. DALLAS, VICE PRESIDENT.

Polk was the first "dark horse" candidate and restored temporarily the Democratic regime in power.

1846. Permanent establishment of Sub-Treasury System.

1846. Walker Tariff.

1846. Oregon Treaty. Settlement of Oregon Question. American claims to Oregon Territory based on (1) Discovery by Captain Gray, 1792. (2) Exploration by Lewis and Clark, 1804-06. (3) Settlement of Astoria 1811. The British claims were based on occupation by Hudson Bay Trading Posts.

1846. Wilmot Proviso.

1846-48. Mexican War.

1848. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Ended Mexican War.

1848. Discovery of Gold in California.

ZACHARY TAYLOR. (1849-1850. LOUISIANA. WHIG. MILLARD FILMORE, VICE PRESIDENT 1849-1850. PRESIDENT 1850 1853.

Campaign of 1848 known as "stars and stripes campaign. Three parties; Whig, which was successful, "Free Soil" which nominated Van Buren and Democratic which nominated Lewis Cass. Taylor died after one year as President.

1850. Compromise of 1850.

1850. Webster's "Seventh of March" Speech.

1850. Decline of the Whig Party because of Compromise of 1850.

1850. Passage of Personal Liberty Laws.

1850. Clayton Bulwer Treaty.

1852. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

1852. Death of Clay and Webster.

1852. Rise of American or "Know Nothing" Party.

1853. Gadsden Purchase.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. (1853-1857). NEW HAMPSHIRE. DEMOCRAT. WILLIAM R. KING, VICE PRESIDENT

1853. Martin Kostza, incident with Austra-Hungary definitely established the validity of American Naturalization of Foreigners.
1854. Commodore Perry secured favorable Commercial Treaty with Japan and opened Ports of that Country.
1854. Black Warrior Incident.
1854. Ostend Manifesto.
1854. Kansas-Nebraska Act. End of Whig Party.
1855-61. Struggle for Kansas.
1856. Sumner's speech "The Crime Against Kansas." The most terrible philippic ever uttered in the Senate. Brook's attack on Sumner.
1856. Republican Party fully organized. J. C. Fremont, first candidate

JAMES BUCHANNAN. (1857-1867). PENNSYLVANIA. DEMOCRAT JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, VICE PRESIDENT.

1857. Dred Scott Decision.
1857. Panic of 1857.
1857. Mormon Rebellion in Utah.
1858. Lincoln-Douglas Debates. "Freeport Doctrine."
1859. John Brown's Raid.
1860. Campaign of 1860. Democratic Party split. Two Conventions, one at Charleston and other at Baltimore. Northern Wing nominated Stephen A Douglas and stood for "squatter sovereignty." Southern Wing nominated J. C. Breckinridge and stood for Congressional protection of slavery in territories. The Constitutional Union Party nominated John Bell and stood for "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of Laws." The Republican Party in its Chicago Convention nominated Lincoln and stood for (1) No interference with slavery where it already existed. (2) No extension of Slavery or opening of Slave Trade.
1860. Secession of South Carolina.
1861. Crittenden Compromise.
1861. "Star of the West" Incident.
1861. Secession of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas by Feb. 1st.
1861. Feb. 4, Convention of Seceding States in Montgomery, Ala., formed "Confederate States of America." Jefferson Davis, President, Alex H. Stephens, Vice President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (1861-1865). ILLINOIS. REPUBLICAN. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, VICE PRESIDENT, 1861-1865. ANDREW JOHNSON, VICE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT, 1865-1869.

Lincoln's Cabinet. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury.
Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.
Edward Bates, Attorney General.
Gideon Willis, Secretary of Navy.
Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General.
Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of Interior.

1861. Many removals from office for Political Reasons.
1861. Secession of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee.
1861-1865. Civil War.
1861. Capitol of Confederacy moved to Richmond, Virginia
1863. Emancipation Proclamation. January 1.
1863. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.
1863-1865. Reconstruction stated in Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisana.
1865. Surrender of Confederate Forces. End of Civil War.
1865. Thirteenth Amendment.
1865 "Twenty Second" Joint Rule.
1865. Assasination of Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, in Ford Theatre, Washington, April 14.
1865. Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.
1865. Freedmen's Bureau Bill.
1866. Tennessee readmitted to Union.
1866. Civil Rights Bill.
1866. Atlantic Cable laid. Cyrus W. Field
1867. Military Reconstruction Act.
1867. Tenure-of-Office Act.
1867. French and Maximilan in Mexico.
1868. Impeachment of President Johnson.
1868. Fourteenth Amendment.
1868. Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Louisana readmitted to Union.

ULYSSES S. GRANT. (1869-1877).__ OHIO. REPUBLICAN. SCHUYLER COLFAX, VICE PREISDENT 1869-1873. HENRY WILSON, VICE PRESIDENT, 1873- 1877.

1869. Union Pacific Railroad Completed.
1870. Fifteenth Amendment.
1870. Readmission of Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas.
1870. Enforcement Act.
1871. Ku Klux Acts, or Force Act.
1871. Great Fire in Chicago.
1871. Treaty of Washington.
1872. Amnesty Act.
1872. Credit Mobilier Fraud.
1872. Whiskey Ring in Western Cities.
1873. Salary Grab Act.

1873. Virginius Affair.
1873. Currency Act of 1873.
1873. Panic of 1873.
1876. Invention of Telephone by Bell.
1876 Electoral Commission. Disputed election between Hayes and Tilden.
1876. Battle of Little Big Horn. Custer's defeat by Indians.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. (1877-1881). OHIO. REPUBLICAN. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, VICE PRESIDENT.

1877. Removal of Federal Troops from the South.
1877. Great Railroad Strike in U. S.
1878. Bland Allison's Silver Act.
1879. Resumption of Specie Payments.
1880. Campaign of 1880. For first time in many years there was no "Southern Question" in Politics and for the first time in History of U. S. every electoral vote was counted as cast and every elector chosen by popular vote.

JAMES A. GARFIELD. (1881). OHIO. REPUBLICAN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, VICE PRESIDENT, 1881. PRESIDENT 1881-1885.

1881. Assassination of President Garfield by Chas. J. Guiteau a disappointed office-seeker.,
1882. Edmunds Law.
1882. Chinese Immigration Law.
1883. Pendleton Civil Service Act. Start of Civil Service.
1884. Artic Explorations by Lieut. Greely.
1884. Election of 1884. Republican nominated Blaine and Logan while Democrats nominated Cleveland and Hendricks and stood for Civil Service reform, downward revision of the Tariff. The election was decided by the votes of New York. Cleveland was first Democratic since Civil War.

GROVER CLEVELAND. (1885-1889). NEW YORK. DEMOCRAT. THOS. A. HENDRICKS, VICE PRESIDENT.

1885. Cleveland extended Civil Service and improved same.
1886. Labor troubles in Chicago. Cleveland sent Federal torops to prevent interference with the mails.
1886. Cleveland married in the White House.
1886. Statue of Liberty Unveiled.
1886. Presidential Succession Law.
1887. Electoral Count Act.
1887. Interstate Commerce Act.
1887. Edmunds Tucker Act.

1888. Chinese Immigration Act.
1888. Corruption in the Election of 1888 lead to adoption of Australian Ballot.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. (1889-1893). INDIANA. REPUBLICAN. LEVI P. MORTON, VICE PRESIDENT.

1889. Asia Incident.
1890. Dependent Pension Bill.
1890. Repeal of Bland Allison Silver Act.
1890. Sherman Silver Act.
1890. McKinley Tariff.
1891. Valparaiso Incident in Chile.
1891. Mafia Incident in New Orleans.
1892-93. Bering Sea Controversy started. Settled 1893 under Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND. (1893-1897). NEW YORK. DEMOCRAT. ADLAI E. STEPHENSON, VICE PRESIDENT.

1893. Panic of 1893.
1893. World's Fair in Chicago.
1893. Repeal of Sherman Silver Act.
1893. Annexation of Hawaii, refused by Cleveland but its Independence was recognized.
1894. Wilson-Gorman Tariff.
1895. Venezuela Boundary Dispute.
1896. Campaign of 1896. Democrats demanded free coinage of silver well for Vice President. "Gold" Democrats ran on Independent at 16-1 and nominated W. J. Bryan for President and Arthur Se-Ticket while Republican party ran on a "Gold" platform and nominated McKinley and Hobart.

WILLIAM McKINLEY. (1897-1901). OHIO. REPUBLICAN. GARRET A. HOBART, VICE PRESIDENT, 1897-1901. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, VICE PRESIDENT, 1901. PRESIDENT 1901-1905.

1897. Dingley Tariff.
1898. Spanish American War.
1898. Hawaian Islands annexed by joint Resolution.
1898. Treaty of Paris. Ended Spanish-American War.
1899. First Peace Conference at the Hague.
1899 Division of Samoan Islands. U. S. received Tuutila.
1900. Boxer Insurrection in China
1900 Galveston Flood.
1900. Gold standard adopted in U. S.
1901. Platt Amendment.
1901. Phillipine Insurrection ended.

1901. Assassination of McKinley by Leon Czolgosz, Sept. 5, 1901, at the Buffalo Exposition. McKinley started on his Second Term when his death occurred.

Roosevelt Succeeded him to the Presidency.

1901. Hay-Paunceforte Treaty.
1902. Anthracite Coal Strike. Settled by Arbitration.
1903. Department of Commerce and Labor Created.
1903. Panama Insurrection.
1903. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty. U. S. secured Canal Zone,
1903. Alaskan Boundary Question Settled. U. S. received clear title to strip of the mainland from Portland Canal Northward.
1904. Work begun on Panama Canal.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. (1905-1909.) NEW YORK. REPUBLICAN. CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS, VICE PRESIDENT.

1905 Treaty of Portsmouth. Ended Russo-Japanese War. For his connection with this Roosevelt received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1907.
1906. Pure Food Law.
1906. San Francisco Earthquake and Fire.
1907. Panic of 1907.
1907. Cruise of sixteen American Battleships around the World.
1908. Aldrich Vreeland Currency Act.

In Roosevelt's administration, the conservation movement under direction of Gifford Pinchot, the Trust "busting" activities of the Government, the "Big Stick" Policy which would force the Central and South American republics to maintain peace and order and to meet their obligations, and the rise of U. S. as a world power, were begun.

WILLIAM H. TAFT. (1909-1913). OHIO. REPUBLICAN, JAMES S. SHERMAN, VICE PRESIDENT.

1909. Payne-Aldrich Tariff.
1910. Postal Savings Bank Established.
1911. Defeat of Canadian Reciprocity Agreement.
1912. Civil Government established in Alaska.
1912. Admission of New Mexico and Arizona.
1912. Establishment of Parcel Post.
1913. Sixteenth Amendment to Constitution adopted.

Under Taft, there was a continuation of the Conservation Movement and Trust-busting." Dr. Wiley, Head of the Pure Food Department; Ballinger, Secretary of Interior and Pinchot, head of the Conservation Movement resigned because of controversies. The "Insurgent" or Progressive Party had its rise here due to opposition of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff. The movement started in the

Senate under the Leadership of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. The Election of 1912 showed three parties in the field. The Republicans who nominated Taft, the Progressives who bolted from the regular Republican Convention and nominated Roosevelt and the Democrats who nominated Wilson. Wilson received 435 electorial votes, Roosevelt 88 and Taft 8.

WOODROW WILSON. (1913-). NEW JERSEY. DEMOCRAT. JOHN MARSHALL, VICE PRESIDENT

Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Lansing.
Secretary of Treasury—McAdoo.
Secretary of War—Baker
Attorney General—Gregory.
Secretary of Navy—Daniels
Postmaster General—Burleson.
Secretary of Interior—Lane.
Secretary of Commerce—Redfield.
Secretary of Agriculture—Houston.
Secretary of Labor—Wilson.

1913. Owens-Underwood Tariff.
1913. Seventeenth Amendment to Constitution adopted.
1913. Income Tax passed.
1913. Glass-Owens Currency Bill. Federal Reserve System.
1913-17. Bad Relations with Mexico.
1914. Trade Commission Established.
1914. Repeal of Toll Exemption Bill and the defeat of the Ship Purchase Bill.
1914. Opening of the Panama Canal.
1915. Panama-Pacific Exposition.
1916. Threatened Rail Road Strike averted by Adamson Law.
1917. Purchase of Danish West Indies.
1917. War with Germany.

Wilson's administration saw the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of War Garrison. Justices McReynolds and Brandeis were appointed to Supreme Court. A definite five year building plan for Navy and a great increase in the Army with a Federalized militia were adopted. Appropriations were made for a Government owned and operated Alaskian Railroad, Nitrate and Armor Plants.

1917. Passing of Selective Draft Act.

PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE DIED IN OFFICE.

Wm. Henry Harrison, 1841, succeeded by John Tyler.
Zachary Taylor, 1850, succeeded by Millard Fillmore.

Abraham Lincoln, 1865, succeeded by Andrew Johnson.
James A. Garfield, 1881, succeeded by Chester A. Arthur.
William McKinley, 1901, succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt.

VICE PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENTS

John Adams. 1797.
Tho. Jefferson. 1801.
Martin Van Buren. 1837.
Theodore Roosevelt. 1905.

Rebellions in United States.

(1) **Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. 1676.**
The despotic rule of Governor Berkley made Colonists dissatisfied and Indian troubles aggravated the situation. Berkley recalled troops sent against Indians and refused to prosecute a severe war against them. Colonists claimed that his fur-trade profits caused this stand of Berkley's, so Nathaniel Bacon raised 300 men and started for Indian Country. Berkley proclaimed Bacon a traitor but the latter went on with only 60 men and decisively defeated the Indians. Then Berkley, upon popular demand, pardoned Bacon but soon fled from Jamestown to return at the head of 600 men. Bacon besieged him in Jamestown, captured and burned the town and then died suddenly. The rebellion collapsed. 13 of Bacon's followers were hung. 1,000 troops arrived from England to restore order and Berkley was recalled to England.

(2) **Rebellion Against Andros in Massachusetts. 1689.**
Sir Edmund Andros was appointed Governor of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine and Plymouth in 1686 and in 1688 was made Governor of all the Colonies North of Pennsylvania. He was to rule without Assembly, the Colonial Assemblies were dissolved, but members were selected from each for the "Grand Council." Andros had power to make Laws, Levy Taxes, and Administer Justice. His rule was despotic. But in 1689, when William and Mary became rulers of England, the people of Massachusetts arose, imprisoned Andros and the former governments were practically restored except in case of Plymouth which was joined to Massachusetts. Andros was imprisoned for 3 years and then sent to England.

(3) **Leisler's Rebellion. New York. 1789.**
The fear of the establishment of the Catholic religion and the dissatisfaction with the government led the people of New York, under the leadership of Jacob Leisler, a German merchant, to rise against Francis Nicholson, Andros' Lieut. Governor in New York. Nicholson fled to England and Leisler assumed controll in the State. After

two years of tempestuous government, Slaughter, the new Governor sent from England, arrived in New York, overcome Leisler's resistance and had Leisler executed in 1792.

(4) **Shay's Rebellion. Massachusetts. 1786-1787.**
The farmer class of Massachusetts, being greatly in debt, conceived great hatred for the Lawyer and Capitalist Class who controlled the State Legislature and when their demands for large issues of paper money were opposed by the Capitalists and Lawyers, the farmers, under the leadership of Daniel Shay, rose in rebellion. Courts were broken up, the Town of Springfield was burned and Gen. Lincoln with 4,400 troops were sent against Shay whose forces were defeated at Petersham and Shay was later captured. Shay was allowed to go unpunished but the rebellion showed the need of a strong Government at this time.

(5) **Whiskey Rebellion. Pennsylvania. 1791-1794.**
The Whiskey distillers of Western Pennsylvania greatly resented Hamilton's Excise Tax. They threatened the Revenue Officers, defied the Law and paid no attention to Washington's Warning Proclamation of 1792. In 1794, an attempt to arrest the leaders of this Rebellion resulted in one person being killed and six wounded. Washington called out the militia from adjoining States, but peace was made without further bloodshed. Of the 18 leaders arrested two were convicted, but Washington pardoned these and the trouble ended.

(6) **Dorr's Rebellion. Rhode Island. 1842.**
The people of Rhode Island who had suffered under the old system of limited franchise, arose and demanded liberal franchise conditions. The property class opposed these demands and both sides submitted constitutions to the people for adoption. Neither constitutions seems to have been legally adopted so the reform party established a government under their Constitution and elected their Leader, Thos W. Dorr, Governor. President Tyler refused to intervene. The rival governments soon conflicted, and Dorr, deserted by his followers, was forced to flee and was later captured. The liberal measures were adopted in 1845 and Dorr was released.

War of 1812

CAUSES:

(1) British Interference with American trade.
(2) Visiting and searching American ships at sea and along our own Coast.
(3) Impressment of American sailors.
(4) British encouragement behind the Indians and their outbreaks.
(5) Chesapeake-Leopard Affair.

(6) Rise of the Younger Politicians in U. S. to power.

A——Land Warfare

I. WAR IN THE NORTHWEST.

1812. (1) Cowardly surrender of Gen. Hull at **Detriot.** (B) Hull-Brock.

1813. (2) Massacre of American Force at **Raisin River.** (B) Winchester-Proctor.

Successful defence of **Forts Meigs** and **Stepheson.**

(4) Harrison's victory at **Thames.** (A) Harrison-Proctor and Tecumseh. Practically ended the war in this section

II. WAR ALONG EASTERN BRODER OF CANADA.

War in this section characterized by inefficiency and lack of co-operation of American Generals Van Rennsclear, Smyth and Wilkinson.

1812. (1) Defeat of Van Rennselaer at **Queenstown Heights.** (B) Van Rennselaer-Brock and Sheaffe.

1813. (2) Capture of **York** (Toronto) by Gen. Dearborn. (A) Capture of **Fort George** by Gen Boyd. (A).

1814. (3) Defeat of Gen. Wilkinson at **Chesters Field.** (B) Wilkinson-Morrison.

(4) Naval Battle of **Lake Erie.** Perry's Fleet of 10 vessels captured British Fleet of 6 vessels. Gave Americans control of Lake Erie. Perry's famous message "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

(5) Gens. Winfield Scott and Jacob Brown, now efficiently commanded the American troops

(6) Severe defeat of British at **Chippewa.** (A). Scott-Riall

(7) Battle of **Lundy's Lane** (A) Scott, Brown-Riall.

(8) Repulse of British attack on **Fort Erie.**

(9) Proposed British Invasion of New York.

(a). McDonough's Naval victory on **Lake Champlain.** (A). McDonough-Downie.

(b). Repulse of British at **Plattsburg.** (A). Macomb-Prevost.

III. WAR ON ATLANTIC COAST.

1814. (1) British Raids in Massachusetts, Maine and Connecticut.

(2) British Campaign in Chesapeake Bay.

(a). Defeat of Americans at **Bladensburg.** (B). Winder-Ross.

(b). **British occupation and sack of Washington.**

(c). British effort to capture **Baltimore.**

(d). Battle of **North Point.** (B) Stricker-Ross.

(e). Failure of British naval attack on **Fort McHenry.** "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key.

(d). British withdrew from Chesapeake Bay.

IV. **WAR IN THE SOUTH.**

1814. (1) Defeat of Creek Indians by Gen. Andrew Jackson at **Horse Shoe Bend.**

(2). Severe defeat of English at **New Orleans.** Jackson-Pakenham. Fought after peace had been signed. Last battle of the War.

Treaty of Peace—**Treaty of Ghent. 1814.**

B. Naval Warfare.

Fleet Engagements.

1813. American Fleet under O. H. Perry captured the British Fleet under Barclay on Lake Erie. **Battle of Lake Erie.**

1814. American Fleet under McDonough defeated larger British Fleet under Downie on Lake Champlain. Known as naval **battle of Plattsburg or Lake Champlain.**

Individual Engagements.

1807. Leopard (B) under Berkley defeated the Chesapeake (A) under Barron.

1811. President (A) under Rodgers defeated the Little Belt (B) under Bingham.

1812. Essex (A) under D. Porter defeated Alert (B) under Langhorne.
Constitution (A) under Hull defeated Guerriere (B) under Dacres.
Wasp (A) under Jacob Jones defeated Frolic (B) under Whingates.
Portiers (B) under Beresford defeated Wasp (A) under Jacob Jones.
United States (A) under Bainbridge defeated Macedonian (B) under Arden.
Shannon (B) under Broke defeated Chesapeake (A) under Lawrence. ("Don't Give Up The Ship.")

1813. Enterprise (A) under Burrows defeated Boxer (B) under Blyth.
Pelican (B) under Maples defeated Argus (A) under Allen.
Hornet (A) under Lawrence defeated Peacock (B) under Peake.

1814. Phoebe and Cherub (B) defeated Essex (A) under D. Porter.
Wasp (A) under Blakely defeated Reindeer (B) under Manners.
Wasp (A) under Blakely defeated Avon (B) under Arbuthnot.
Endymion and Majestic (B) defeated President (A) under Decatur.
Hornet (A) defeated Penquin (B).

Famous Amreican Naval Commanders of this War:—

Capt. Isaac Hull; Capt. Bainbridge; Capt. Decatur; Capt. Lawrence; Capt. D. Porter; Capt. Perry and Capt. McDonough

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Early Indian Wars

(1). **WAR WITH NORTHWEST INDIANS IN OHIO. 1790-1795.**

Indians became aroused on the advance of the whites and in 1791

an American force of 1,400 under General St. Clair was ambushed and practically annihilated. In 1793, Gen. Anthony Wayne invaded the Indian Country and built Fort Greenville there. The Indians received supplies from English officials but Wayne, with about 4,000 troops badly defeated them at **Fallen Timbers** in 1794. Then he made peace with them by the Treaty of Greenville by which they agreed to withdraw from practically all of Ohio.

(2). TECUMSEH'S CONSPIRACY 1811-1813.

The Northwest Indians, becoming dissatisfied with the occupation by the whites of their hunting grounds, found able leaders in Tesumseh and "The Prophet" These men united with the Indians against the Americans and Tecumseh went South to gain the assistance of the Indians there. In 1811, Gen. Harrison advanced and beat off an ambush at **Tippecanoe** and burnt the Indian village there. The Indians received supplies and help from British in Canada But Tecumseh was killed in "The Battle of the Thames" in war of 1812 and American supremacy was asserted over this section. In the South, Tecumseh had succeeded in arousing the Creeks, but Gen. Andrew Jackson badly defeated them at **Horse Shoe Bend** in 1813 and by Treaty of Ft. Jackson forced them to cede a larger part of Alabama.

(3) FIRST SEMINOLE WAR 1817.

Certain Creek Indians, dissatisfied with giving up their lands to Americans and aroused by two Englishmen, Ambrister and Arbuthnot, persuaded the Seminoles to go on the War path from their retreats in Florida. Gen Jackson promptly invaded Florida, captured the Spanish Forts at St. Marks and Pensacola and raised the American Flag there. Then he hanged Ambrister and Arbuthnot. England was appeased for the latter act but Spain demanded the evacuation of the Territory and punishment of Jackson. The former was done immediately but Jackson was not punished. This invasion showed Spain the weakness of hold on Florida and led to its sale to U. S.

(4) BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 some white intruders broke up an Indian Village in the Rock Valley so the Indians under Black Hawk took up arms, retook the village and then moved across the Mississippi River and promised never to return. The next year, however, Black Hawk returned, committed severe depredations and was pursued into Wisconsin where he was killed in a severe battle at **Bad Axe.** This ended the Indian Wars in the Northwest for 30 years.

(5) SECOND SEMINOLE WAR. 1830-1831.

When the Treaty was made with the Seminole Indians for their removal to Indian Territory, a large number of Fugitive slaves, who had settled among the Indians, and dissatisfied Indians, under the leader-

ship of Osceola, a half breed, defied the whites. Osceola, on being captured, feigned submission and was released only to start a bitter war from his stronghold in the swamps. He finally in 1837, agreed to a removal provided the negroes would be permitted to go with the Indians. They assembled at Tampa but the efforts of the whites to reclaim the slaves led to a bitter renewal of the war. In 1838 Osceola was seized while under a Flag of Truce, and later, Gen. Zachary Taylor badly defeated the Indians at **Okechobee Swamp**. The Indians were finally removed in 1842.

(6) **SIOUX WAR. 1876.**

The desire for Gold led the whites to infringe on the Indian Rights in the Black Hill district from which the whites had been excluded by the Treaty of 1868. This aroused the Indians who refused to come off of the hunting ranges so troops were sent after them. They fought a drawn battle with Gen. Crook and then Gen. Custer with 600 Cavalry attacked the Indians at Little Big Horn River. Custer and 260 of his men were killed by the Indians. Here was "Custers' Last Stand." Sitting Bull was the Sioux Leader. Sioux Commission in 1876 made a favorable treaty with Indians and ended the war.

PROMINENT INDIAN CHIEFS AND LEADERS.

Powhatan.—Algonquin, in Virginia. 1607-1618. Friendly with Virginians.

Pocahontas.—Powhatan's daughter married John Rolfe, an Englishman and went to England and died there.

Openchancanough.—Algonquin in Virignia.__ Brother of Powhatan.__Succeeded him as chief in 1618 and instigated 1st and 2nd massacres in Virginia.

Massasoit.—Wamponag, in Massachusetts. Friend to Plymouth Colony.

King Phillip.—Massasoit's son and successor. King Phillip's War 1675-76.

Pontiac—Ottawa, Pontiac's Conspiracy 1763-4.

Alexander McGillivray—a rich and capable half breed Creek who was a Tory during the Revolution and then became Spanish agent among Creek Indians. The U. S. in order to win friendship of the Creeks, had McGillivray come to New York where he was given $100,000 and made U. S. Agent among Indians with rank of Brigadier General. He promised peace with the Creeks in return but failed to keep this promise.

Tecumseh—Northwest Indians. Tecumseh's Conspiracy 1811-13.

"The Prophet"—Northwest Indians. Associated with Tecumseh.

Black Hawk—Sac. Black Hawk War. 1830-31.

Osceola—Seminole. Half breed. Second Seminole War. 1835-42.
Sitting Bull—Sioux. Sioux War 1876.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN BATTLES AND RAIDS.

Kingston. 1675. King Phillips War. Indians defeated.
Raids on Schenectady, Salmon Falls and Haverhill. King William's War 1690-1697.
Raid on Deerfield. Queen Anne's War 1701-1713.
Braddock's Defeat. French and Indians. 1755. French and Indian War.
Busby Run. 1794. Pontiac War. Indians defeated by Col. Bouquet.
Defeat of General St. Clair's force by Northwest Indians. 1791.
Fallen Timbers, 1794. Ohio Indians defeated by Gen. Wayne.
Tippecanoe. 1811. Tecumseh's Conspiracy. Northwest Indians defeated by Gen. Harrison
Horse Shoe Bend. 1813. Creeks defeated by Gen. **Jackson.**
Bad Axe, 1831. Black Hawk War. Black Hawk killed and his band defeated
Okechobee Swamp. 1838. Second Seminole War. Indians defeated by Gen. Zachary Taylor
Little Big Horn River. 1876. Custer defeated by Sioux under Sitting Bull.

Tariffs

1789 **The first Tariff** designed primarily for revenue and having a general basis of duty equal to five percent. From then on the Tariff was gradually raised.

1812 War Tariff—designed to meet the additional expenses that incurred by the War of 1812 and having its rate of duty 25 percent. This increase was only to last during the War.

1816 However the few American Manufacturers which had sprung up during the war called so loudly for protection that the **"first protective Tariff" of 1816** with a general average of duty of 20 percent on all cotton and woolen goods and specific duties on iron and salt was passed. The idea of "the minimum principle" was also incorporated for the first time. Calhoun and the South favored this Tariff but Webster and the shipping interests of New England opposed it.

1824. The demand of the manufacturers of the Northern States together with that of the agriculturists of the Western States were incorporated in the Tariff of 1824 which increased the duties on iron, wool, hemp and woolen and cotton goods so that average of duty now was 37 percent. Webster for Massachusetts and the Southern Congressmen now opposed this Bill.

1828 This Tariff, known as the **"Tariff of Abominations" was a political**

trick designed by the Jackson men as a high protective Tariff which they hoped and expected would be defeated. The idea was to embody in the Tariff such high duties on raw materials and so secure the support of the West, that the Northern States would not support it. The South would oppose any high protective Tariff. And so it was hoped that the North would aid the South in defeating the high Tariff which the North and West desired. This plan did not work as the North supported this Tariff which raised duties on wool, molasses, hemp, articles of ship-building, but lowered it on woolen goods. It was an unfair Tariff with the rate of duty about 45 percent.

1832 Reduced duties on Tea and Coffee and removed the chief "abominanations" of the Tariff of 1828. Removed duty on certain non-competitive foreign goods. So reduced the revenue but afforded no reduction of Protection. Was nullified together with Tariff of 1828 by South Carolina in 1832.

1833 **"Compromise Tariff of 1833"** was Clay's second great Compromise and provided for a gradual reduction of the Tariff for the next ten years until in 1842 it should be at a twenty percent basis. This Tariff averted a crisis over nullification.

1842 A Whig Tariff designed chiefly to increase revenue. Fixed the duties on most articles at the rates in Force in 1832 and so overthrew the Compromise which had quieted the Nullifiers for ten years.

1846 Walker Tariff. A Democratic Tariff designed by Robt. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under Polk, and tended towards the principle of Free Trade. It provided for a reduction of the Tariff to a strictly revenue basis but did not injure manufacturers and was popular everywhere except in Pennsylvania. Remained in force until 1857 when a further reduction of the duties was made. After the passage of this Tariff Bill of 1846 there was no further Tariff question of importance until Civil War.

1861. Morrill Tariff, which restored most of the rates of the Tariff of 1846 and increased other rates was passed on the demand of manufacturers for aid after the panic of 1857, after several of the Southern Senators had withdrawn on account of Secession for their States.

1861 War Tariff. Federal Tariff was raised as high as it was thought the industries of the Country would stand.

1883 This Tariff was the first general revision of the Tariff since the Civil War and afforded some reduction of duties but was still very protective having a average of 47 percent. The Mills Bill of 1888, proposing a reduction to a 40 percent Basis was defeated although Cleveland and the Democrats strongly desired such reduction.

1890 McKinley Tariff. Republican Tariff which raised duties on agricultural products but provided that molasses, sugar, coffee, tea and hides, should remain on the free list provided the President secur-

ed **reciprocity agreements** with other countries whereby unjust and unreasonable duties on American Agricultural products were removed. American sugar growers were paid a bounty, rates on iron were unchanged but duties on shoes, woolens, etc., were raised. Protective rates were about 48 percent.

1894 Wilson-Gorman Tariff. Democratic Tariff, with duties lowered, wool and certain other raw materials on free list but duty on sugar was restored. Reduced Tariff duties about 16 percent. Failed to provide sufficient revenue.

1897 Dingley Tariff. Republican Tariff which restored protective features of McKinley Tariff, increased revenue, restored duty on wool, hides, etc, and doubled the duty on sugar and levied specific duties and provided for reciprocity agreements.

1909 Payne Aldrich Tariff. President Taft called a special session of Congress to consider the Tariff and the House passed a Bill making notable reductions but the Senate under the head of Senator Aldrich, inserted practically a new Bill which raised the rates of the House Bill, and in spite of the wishes of the country and President Taft, no real revision downward was accomplished. The Senate Bill was passed but it caused the rise of the "Progressive Element" in Congress who desired a downward revision.

1913 Underwood Tariff. Democratic, designed for revenue rather than protection. Rates on cotton, iron and woolen goods, greatly reduced, wool, lumber and other raw materials put on free list. Revenue reduced. So to supplement this an Income Tax was passed.

Mexican War

Causes: (1). Mexico displeased with U. S. over the Annexation of Texas (2) Dispute between two countries as to whether the Rio Grande or Neuces River was the boundary between Texas and Mexico. The U. S. claimed the Rio Grande. (3) Gen. Taylor ordered to occupy disputed Territory. A scouting party from his command was captured by the Mexicans. Polk in a fiery message to Congress then declared that War "existed by an act of Mexico."

THE WAR

I. **Gen. Zachary Taylor's campaign in Northern Mexico.**

1846. (1) Battle of Palo-Alto. American victory. Taylos vs. Arista.

(2) Battle of Resca de La Palma. American victory. Taylor vs. Arista.

(3) Siege of Monterey. American victory. Taylor vs. Santa Anna.

1847. (4) Battle of Buena Vista. American victory. Taylor vs. Santa Anna.

II. **Kearney-Tremont-Stockton-Sloat Campaign in the Far West.**

1846. Capture of San Francisco and Monterey by Commodore Sloat

(2) Capture of Los Angeles by Cmomodore Stockton.

(3) Battle of Sonoma. American victory. Fremont vs. De Castro.

1847. (4) Occupation of New Mexico and California by Kearney.

III. **Gen. Scott's Campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.**

1847. (1) Battle of Cerro Gordo. American victory. Scott vs. Santa Anna.

(2) Battle of Contreras. American victory. Scott vs. Santa Anna.

(3) Battle of Cherubusco. American victory. Scott vs. Santa Anna.

(4) Battle of Moleno del Rey. American victory. Scott vs Santa Anna.

(5) Storming of Chapultepec. American victory. Scott vs. Bravo.

(6) Capture of Mexico City. American victory. Scott vs. Santa Anna.

IV. **Treaty of Peace—Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.**

Steps In The "State's Rights" Question

I. **Vague Compromise. 1787.** (See above).

II. **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. 1798.**
In 1798, the Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky adopted resolutions declaring the Alien and Sedition Laws null and void and justfying this Act by the "State's Rights" agreement that the Federal Union was merely a "compact" of states which therefore had the right to nullify unconstitutional acts of the Federal Government. Madison wrote the Virginia Resolutions and Jefferson the Kentucky Resolutions. These resolutions, however were not sustained by the other states.

III. **Hartford Convention. 1814-15.**
Called at Hartford, Connecticut, December 15, 1814. Massachusetts. Rhode Island, and Connecticut were represented. New England was violently opposed to the war and to the Embargo Act and some states refused to put their militia under the control of the national commander of their military district. The national government withdrew its forces and refused to pay the expenses of the militia while under state control. So British forces easily harrassed New England States. The convention was called by Massachusetts and held behind closed doors and in January, 1815, their report was made. It recommended the passing of seven amendments to the Constitution. The demanded the restriction of the power of Congress to admit new states and demanded tha tthe authority of the Government to declare war be limited. This convention gave the death blow to the Federalist party.

IV. **South Carolina Exposition. 1828.**
In protest against the Tariff of Abominations, South Carolina adopted its "Exposition," written by Calhoun, in which the "State's Rights" agreement was embodied and a recommendation for the calling of a state convention to declare "Tariff of Abominations" null and void was made. Nothing further was done, though, at this time.

V. **Webster-Hayne Debate. 1830**
The occasion of the debate were some resolutions offered by Senator Foote restricting the sale of Western lands. The Southern Senators saw a chance to protest the constitutionality of those acts of the Federal Government which bore heavily and adversely on one section since the Western Senators bitterly opposed Foote's Resolution So the debates turned from the question of Western lands to the mature of the Federal Union. Hayne argued for Nullification on the basis that the Union was a League for Sovereign States. Webster, opposed this doctrine with his argument for a supreme indissoluable national union.

VI. **South Carolina Nullification Act. 1832**
The failure of the Tariff of 1832 to relieve the tariff grievances of

the South led Carolina to summon a convention and (1) declare the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832. null and void. (2) denied appeals to Supreme Court, (3) forbade South Carolinians to pay duties under these Tariffs, and (4) stated that any attempt to force the execution of these Tariffs in South Carolina would mean her secession from the Union. Jackson sent soldiers and ships to South Carolina and secured passage of Iron Bill (1832) to enforce the Tariffs there but the issue was settled peacefully by Compromise of 1833.

VII. **Secession of the Southern States. 1860-61.**

(1) South Carolina, 1860.

(2) Mississippi, Florida, Alabaam, Georgia, Louisana, Texas by Feb. 1, 1861.

(3) Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, by May 1861.

(4) Slave states that did not secede, Maryland, Kentukcy, Missouri, and Delaware.

(5) Feb. 4, 1861, the first seven seceding states sent delegates to a constitutional convention which met at Montgomery, Ala., and adopted a Provisional Constituion for the "Confederate States of America." Jefferson Davis elected provisional President and Alexander H. Stephens, provisional Vice President. This Constitution differed from Federal Constitution in following respects:

(1) Internal improvements, protective Tariffs were forbidden

(2) Extension and existence of slavery was guaranteed. Two thirds vote of each House of Congress necessary to admit new states.

(3) Presidents term to be six years with inability for reelection.

(4) Cabinet members to appear and speak in Congress but to have no vote.

Steps In Slavery Question

I. 1563. **Sir John Hawkins** sold three hundred slaves to Spanish in Satto Domingo.

II. 1619. **First slaves brought to U. S,** by Dutch merchant ship and sold to Colonists in Virginia. From now on Slavery existed in all the Colonies during the Colonial days.

III. 1787. **By the Northwest Ordinance** slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory.

IV. 1737. **The Three Fifths and The Navigation Compromises of Constitution** involved slavery and slave trade.

V. 1789. **First Slavery debate in Congress** arose over the Proposal of a Virginia repersentative that a tax of ten dollars be imposed on each slave imported thereafter into U. S.

Opposition of other Southern states caused the matter to be dropped.

VI. 1790. **Anti Slavery Petitions** from the Quaker "Society of Friends" and the Abolitional Society of Pennsylvania to Congress caused Southern representatives to vigorously defend slavery and led to a declaration incorporated in the House Journal to the effect that Congress had no authority to interfere with slavery in the States.

VII. 1793. **First Fugitive Slave Law.** A mild law providing for return of fugitive slaves to their owners.

VIII. 1804. **By 1804 all States North of Mason and Dixon Line** had provided for Emancipation of Slaves. In Massachusetts and Vermont slavery was illegal while gradual Emancipation was provided in the others but Delaware and the Southern States retained slavery until Civil War

IX 1808. **Act of Congress** now prohibited slave trade since Constitutional Limit had expired.

X. **MISSOURI COMPROMISE.** Arose over opposition of Northern States to the further entention of slavery.

First Compromise. 1820. Introduced by Senator Thomas of Illinois and supported by Henry Clay.

(a). Maine admitted as a free state.

(b). Missouri admitted as a slave state.

(c). The Line 36° 30' to be forever the dividing line between slave and free territory in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase.

Repealed 1854 by Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Second Compromise. 1821. Congress refused to ratify Missouri Constitution because it prohibited the entrance of free negroes into the state. But Clay suggested that this clause be so interpreted as not to abridge the rights of American citizens and Congress ratified it with this interpratation. Clay's Compromise.

XI. 1815-1831 **PERIOD OF ACTIVITY OF BENJAMIN LUNDY.** Benjamin Lundy, a Pennsylvania Quaker, travelled extensively in the South, organized Emancipation Societies, and published the paper "The Genius of Universal Emancipation." Accomplished little.

XII. 1831 **Establishment of the "Liberator"** by William Lloyd Garrison in his abolition propaganda.

XIII. 1831-1840 **Rise of Abolition Societies.** In 1832, the New England Anti Slavery Society and 1833 the American Anti Slavery Society were founded. By 1840, there were 2.000 local Anti-Slavery Societies with membership of over 200,000.

XIV. 1831. NAT TURNERS' INSURRECTION.

Nat Turner, a slave in Southhampton County, Virginia, started a slave insurrection in 1831. Killing 60 whites before he was captured and hanged. This Insurrection convinced the South that negroes could only be controlled as slaves and made the condition of the negro harder,

XV. ABOLITIONIST LITERATURE IN THE MAIL.

The South became alarmed at the sending of Abolitionist Literature to the South, so in 1835, a larg eamount of such literature was seized in Charleston, S. C., and burned before it could be delivered. Kindall, Postmaster on appeal, ruled that the Postmasters had to receive but did not have to deliver such Literature. Calhoun's Bill in the Senate to exclude Abolitionist Literature from the mails did not pass.

XVI. 1836 **Gag Rule in Congress.**

In the House. J. A. Adams who was now a representative from Massachusetts, undertook to read and to promote all abolitionist petitions to Congress so the Southern members forced through the "Gag Rule" which provided for the tabling, without further action of all such petitions. The Senate passed a similar rule. Was regarded as a violation of constitution right of petition by the Northern members of Congress.

XVII. 1837-1845 **Texas held out of Union by Northern States** because its admission would mean further extension of slavery.

XVIII. 1842 **Cruising Convention of Webster-Ashburton Treaty.**

By this Convention both U. S. and England agreed to keep a squadron if coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade.

XIX. 1846 **Wilmot Proviso**

In 1846, an appropriation Bill was submitted to House to enable the President to make peace with Mexico. Representative Wilmot of Pennsylvania offered a proviso to this Bill that slavery be excluded from all territory acquired by this war. Passed the House but was twice defeated in the Senate. Caused a storm of protest from the South and threw the slavery question violently before the American people. The defeat of this Proviso aided in the formation of the Free Soil Party 1848.

XX. 1850 **Compromise of 1850.**

The desires of the various sections on slavery were incorporated in the Compromise of 1850. Clay's third great Compromise. The provisions were:

(1) California to be admitted as a free State.
(2) New Mexico and Utah to be organized as territories without provision or restrictions as to slavery.
(3) Texas to receive sum of money for land ceded by her to New Mexico.
(4) Slave trade (not slavery) to be abolished in the District of Columbia.
(5) Stringent fugitive Slave Law to satisfy South to be passed.

Webster in his "Seventh of March" speech urged the acceptance of this Compromise and won much disfavor in the North by so doing.

The first three terms of this Compromise were incorporated originally in one Bill which was called the Omnibus Bill

The last proposal caused much opposition in the North because of its stringency and Fourteen Northern states passed the "Personal Liberty" Laws denying the use of State Jail, Courts, Etc. and demanding trial by Jury in enforcing this law. These personal Liberty Laws practically nullified the Fugitive Slave Law in those states and caused much bitter feeling in the South.

XXI. 1854 **Ostend Manifesto.**

The refusal of Spain both in 1840 and 1851 to sell Cuba to U. S. and the refusal of U. S. to guarantee the possession of Cuba to Spain in 1852, together with the "Black Warrior" Incident, caused the Democratic Party in U. S. to become more determined than ever to secure this Island. So at the instigation of Pres. Pierce, the American ministers to England, Farnce and Spain—Buchanan, Mason, Soule—met at Ostend, Belgium 1854 and issued the Ostend Manifesto, which advocated the purchase of Cuba if possible, but if Spain refused to sell and our peace was endangered thereby, then seizure was justifiable. The prompt reparation of Spain in the Black Warrior Incident and opposition to acquisition of Cuba by Anti-Slavery men prohibited future action.

XXII. 1854 **Kansas-Nebraska Act.**

Introduced by Senator Stephen A. Douglas and provided that the Platte Country be organized into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska and that the inhabitants of each territory should decide for themselves whether they should become slave states; thereby applying the

principle of "squatter" or "popular" sovereignty to these territories. This also annulled the Missouri Compromise.

XXIII. **1855-61. Struggle for Kansas.**

After the application of squatter sovereignty to Kansas and Nebraska both the people of the North and the South made determined efforts to settle Kansas. The Southern settlers known as "Sons of the South" or "Border Ruffiians" and the Northern settlers known as "Free State Men" or "Black Republicans" soon were in conflict over control of the State. The first Legislature (1855) was composed largely of slave holders, but the Free State men met at Topeka, organized a provisional government and adopted a provisional constitution excluding slavery.

These two rival governments exercised control over different sections of the state and bitterness of feeling increased between them which soon reacted in Congress in Sumner's speech "The Crime Against Kansas" and Brook's attack on Sumner. In Kansas in 1850 the slave sympathizers raided and sacked the "Free" town of Lawrence while John Brown retaliated with the Pottawatomie msasacre in which five slave holders were killed. Robert J. Walker was appointed Governor in 1857 and attempted to regulate affairs in Kansas with justice, but in spite of his opposition the Lecompton Constitution was favored by Democrats in Washington and except for the opposition of Douglas Kansas would have been with this "slave" constitution. Kansas finally was admitted as a free State in 1861

XXIV. **1857 DRED SCOTT DECISION.**

Dred Scott, a negro slave living in Missouri was taken by his owner, an army surgeon, to Illinois and kept there for two years and then returned to Missouri. where. on the death of his owner, he was sold. Then he brought suit, first in state courts and then in the Federal Courts, for his freedom, claiming that, by his four years residence in free territory under the Missouri Compromise, that he was free and that his return to Missouri did not mean re-enslavement. The case reached the supreme court of the U. S. in 1856. The points of law to be decided were: (1) Was Dred Scott a citizen of Missouri and therefore come under the Jurisdiction of the Federal Courts (2) Did the Missouri Compromise protect him in his claims. The decision given by a majority of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taney presiding and

assenting was (1) That Dred Scott was not a citizen of Missouri, so not a citizen of the U. S. and had no jurisdiction in Federal Courts. (2) That Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional since a negro slave was a piece of property and Congress had no right to so Legislate against the enjoyment of property.

XXV. LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES. 1858.

Lincoln and Douglas being opposing cnadidates for the Senatorship from Illinois in 1858, a series of joint debates was arranged between them at various places in the State. Lincoln took a stand against slavery whille Douglas assumed a compromise atitude, taking his stand firmly on his doctrine of squatter sovereignty. In one of these debates at Freeport, Illinois, Lincoln by asking Douglas whether a territorial Legislature could legally exclude slavery prior to the adoption of it constitution as a state, caught Douglas between his own Doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty and the Dred Scott Decision. Douglas reply, known as his "Freeport Doctrine" was that by the enactment of hostile Legislation, a territorial Legislature could so exclude slavery. This won him the Senatorship in Illinois but forever turned the South against him.

XXVI. 1859 JOHN BROWN'S RAID.

John Brown, a native of Connecticut but a resident of Kansas where he had been active in the "struggle for Kansas," raised some $4,500 dollars in New England, went to Harper's Ferry, Va., and rented a farm there. then he began collecting arms and followers and on Oct. 16, with twenty one followers he seized the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, captured and held thirty prominent citizens as prisoners, cut the telegraph wires and held his own for twenty-four hours. The arrival of Col. R. E. Lee with a detachment of U. S. Marines on Oct. 18th, led to the capture of John Brown and four of his followers while ten were killed and eleven escaped. Brown received a fair trial and was executed Oct. 2, at Charlestown, West Virginia.

XXVII. CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE. 1861.

Suggested by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, proposed:

(1) To secure fulfillment of Missouri Compromise.
(2) To establish "squatter sovereignty for territories."
(3) To have Congress return fugitive slaves or pay owners for same. It was proposed to secure these by **constitutional amendment** but was defeated two days before Lincoln's Inauguration.

XVIII. SECESSION OF SOUTHERN STATES. 1860-1861.

A—Causes.

I Underlying Causes.
- (a) "State Rights and Sovereignty" Idea.
- (b) Slavery.

II Immediate Causes.
- (a) Opposition of the North to slavery, its growth and expansion.
- (b) South's belief that the North had misinterpreted the constitution by refusing
  - (1) To agree to states rights idea.
  - (2) To submit to Dred Scott decision.
  - (3) To repeal the "Personal Liberty" laws which practically nullified the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.
- (c) The South's resentment of the attacks by the North on slavery. The Southern people and their institutions and character.
- (d) Political, for:
  - (1) By 1820 South had lost control in House.
  - (2) By 1850 South had lost control in Senate.
  - (3) By Election of Lincoln South had lost control over Presidency.
  - (4) So South thought they would be at the mercy of the North, Politically, from now on.
- (e) The larger part of the Southern people did not believe or realize that Secession would lead to war but approved of secession as best solution of difficulties at that time and so hoped to force concessions from the North.

Civil War

(Federal commanders are in Black).

Place	Date	Victorious Commander	Defeated Commander
Fort Sumpter, S. C.	1861	Beauregard	Anderson
Bull Run, Va.	July 21, 1861	Beauregard and Jackson	McDowell
Wilson's Creek, Mo.	1861	McCulloch and Price	Lyon
Big Bethel, Va.	1861	Magruder	Pearce
Carthage, Mo.	1861	Jackson	Sigel
Lexington. Mo.	1861	Price	Mulligan
Belmont, Mo	1861	Polk	Grant
Ball's Bluff, Va.	1861	Evans	Baker
Phillippi, Va.	1861	Kelley and Dumont	Porterfield
Rich Mountain, Va.	1861	McClellan	Pegram
Boonville, Mo.	1861	Lyon	Marmaduke
Carrick's Ford, Va.	1861	McClellan	Garnett
Carnifex Ferry, Va.	1861	Rosecrans	Floyd
Mill Spring, Ky.	1862	Thomas	Zollicoffer
Capture of Ft. Henry, Tenn.	1862	Foote	Tilghman
Capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn.	1862	Grant	Buckner
Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) Tenn	1862	Grant and Buell	A. S. Johnston and Beauregard
Perryville, Ky.	1862	Buell	Bragg
Iuka, Miss.	1862	Rosecrans	Price
Corinth, Miss.	1862	Rosecrans	Price and Van Dorn
Murfreesboro, Tenn	1862	Rosecrans (Ind)	Bragg
Pea Ridge. Ark.	1862	Curtis	Van Dorn
Capture of New Orleans, La.	1862	Farragut	Lovell
Monitor vs. Merrimac	1862	Worden (Ind)	Buchanan
Williamsburg, Va.	1862	Hooker	Longstreet
Fair Oaks, Va.	1862	McClellan	J. E. Johnston
South Mountain, Md.	1862	McClellan	Lee
Harper's Ferry, Va.	1862	Jackson	Miles
Antietam, Md.	1862	McClellan (Ind)	Lee
Malvern Hill, Va.	1862	McClellan	Lee
Cross Keys, Va.	1862	Jackson	Fremont
Port Republic, Va.	1862	Jackson	Shields
2nd Bull Run, Va.	1862	Lee and Jackson	Pope
Fredericksburg, Va.	1862	Lee	Burnside

Place	Date	Victorious Commander	Defeated Commander
Cedar Mountain, Va.	1862	Jackson	Banks
Chantilly, Va.	1862	Lee	Stevens and Kearney
Richmond, Ky.	1862	Kirby Smith	Manson
Chickamauga, Ga.	1863	Bragg	Rosecrans and Thomas
Chancellorsville, Va.	1863	Lee	Hooker
Jackson, Miss	1863	Grant	Johnston
Champion Hills, Miss.	1863	Grant	Pemberton
Big Black River, Miss	1863	Grant	Pemberton
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1863	Grant	Bragg
Gettysburg, Pa.	July 1, 1863	Meade	Lee
Olustee, Fla.	1864	Finnegan	Seymour
Franklin, Tenn.	1864	Hood	Schofield
Spottsylvania, Va.	1864	Lee	Grant
Cold Harbor, Va.	1864	Lee	Grant
Monocacy, Md.	1864	Early	Wallace
Sabine Cross Roads	1864	Kirby Smith	Banks
Bermuda Hundred, Va.	1864	Beauregard	Butler
New Market, Va.	1864	Breckenridge	Sigel
Dalton, Ga.	1864	Sherman	Johnston
Resaca, Ga.	1864	Sherman	Johnston
Dallas, Ga.	1864	Sherman	Johnston
Lost Mountain, Ga.	1864	Sherman	Johnston
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	1864	Sherman	Johnston
Nashville, Tenn.	1864	Thomas	Hood
Winchester, Va.	1864	Sheridan	Early
Fisher's Hill, Va.	1864	Sheridan	Early
Cedar Creek, Va.	1864	Sheridan	Early
Mobile Bay, Ala.	1864	Farragut	Buchanan
Kearsage vs. Alabama	1864	Winslow	Semmes
Atlanta, Ga.	1864	Sherman	Hood
Wilderness, Va.	1864	Grant	Lee (Indecisive)
Averysboro, N. C.	1865	Sherman	Johnston
Bentonville, N. C.	1865	Sherman	Johnston
Fort Steadman, Va.	1865	Grant	Lee
Five Forks, Va.	1865	Sheridan	Lee
Capture of Ft. Fisher, N. C.	1865	Porter and Terry	
Capture of Petersburg, Va.	1865	Grant	Lee
Capture of Richmond, Va.	1865	Grant	Lee

Surrender of **Lee**, April 9, 1865, at Appomattox C. H. Va., to **Grant**.
Surrender of **Johnston**, April 26, 1865, at Durham, N. C. to **Sherman**.

The purpose of the North during the war was not to conquer the South or free its slaves but to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Government and the Constitution and to preserve their Union.

The purpose of the South was to break away from the Union and to form an independent Slave-holding Confederacy.

PRINCIPAL CAMPAIGNS OF THE CIVIL WAR ____ -- ___(?__O __

I. GRANT IN THE WEST.

1862 (a) Capture of **Fort Donelson.** (U) Grant vs. Floyd Pillow and Buckner.

1862 (b) Battle of **Shiloh** or **Pittsburg Landing.** (U) Grant vs. A. S. Johnston.

1862-1863 (c) Campaign against Vicksburg.

1862 (A) First effort to capture **Vicksburg** from the North failed.

(a) Destruction of Grant's store of supplies at **Holly Springs** by Van Dorn.

1863 (B) Second Attempt.

(1) Failure of Canal project.

(2) Grant moved his army to South of Vicksburg while the Federal Fleet ran past Confederate batteries at night.

(3) Capture of **Grand Gulf** by Grant.

(4) Battle of Jackson. (U) Grant vs. **J. E.** Johnston.

(5) Battle of Champion Hills (U) Grant vs. Pemberton.

Battle of Big Black River (U) Grant vs Pemberton.

(6) Siege of Vicksburg May 18-July 4.

(7) Surrender of Vicksburg July 4, Grant vs. Pemberton. 30,000 Confederates surrendered.

(8) Capture of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks. Confederacy cut in two.

1863 (d) **Siege of Chattanooga.**

Grant relieved Rosecrans, besieged in Chattanooga and then directed the Battles of **Lookout Mountain** and **Missionary Ridge** against Bragg. Grant was now in command of Federal Armies in the West.

II. GRANT IN THE EAST.

1864 (a) Grant made Lieut. General and put in command of all the Union Armies. He immediately assumed direction

of operations in Virginia.

1864 (b) His advance to Richmond.

(1) Battle of **Wilderness.** (Ind) Grant vs. Lee.

(2) Battle of **Spottsylvania. C. H.** (Ind) Grant vs. Lee

(3) Battle of **Cold Harbor** (C) Grant vs. Lee.

(4) Grant crossed James and besieged Petersburg.

(a) Battle of **"The Crater."** (C) Grant vs Lee.

(c) Early's Raid in the Valley of Virginia.

(1) Lee sent Gen. Early up the valley to threaten Washington and so force Grant to send reinforcements there. Grant sent General Sheridan.

(2) Battle of **Monocacy.** (C) Early vs. Wallace.

(3) Battle of **Winchester** (U) Early vs. Sherman.

(4) Battle of **Fishers Hill.** (U) Early vs. Sheridan

(5) Sheridan's devastation of "The Valley."

(6) Battle of **Cedar Creek** (U) Early vs. Sheridan.

1865 (d) Battle of Five Forks. (U) Sheridan vs. Lee.

(e) Evacuation of Petersburg. (U) Grant vs Lee.

(f) Evacuation of Richmond. (U) Grant vs. Lee.

(g) Surrender of Lee at Appomattox C. H. Va., April 9.

III. **FEDERAL CONTROL OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER WHICH CUT THE CONFEDERACY IN TWO.**

1862 (1) Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. (U) by Com. Foote and Gen. Grant.

(2) Capture of Island No. 10 (U) by Com. Foote and Gen. Pope.

(3) Battle of Shiloh. (U) Grant vs. A. S. Johnston.

(4) Capture of Fort Pillow and Memphis. (U)

(5) Capture of New Orleans (U) by Farragut.

1863 (6) Capture of Vicksburg (U) Grant vs. Pemberton.

(7) Capture of Port Hudson and Miss. River was entirely in Federal Hands.

IV. **SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.**

1864 Sherman's Plan was to invade the lower South, capture the great Confederate depot of supplies at Atlanta, weaken the South economically as much as possible and then move North and unite with Grant.

(1) Battle of Dalton (U) Sherman vs. Johnston.

(2) Battle of **Resaca** (Ind) Sherman vs. Johnston.

(3) Battle of **Dallas** (Ind) Sherman vs. Johnston.

(4) Battle of **Kenesaw Mountain** (C) Sherman vs. Johnston.

(5) Johnston who had employed a splendid Fabian policy against Sherman was now removed and Gen. Hood put in his place.

(6) Battles around Atlanta. Hood defeated three times by Sherman.

(7) **Evacuation of Atlanta** by Hood.
(8) Hood turned north into Tennessee.
(1) Battle of **Franklin** (C) Hood vs. Schofield.
(2) Battle of **Nashville.** (U) Hood vs. Thomas.
(9) Sherman burned Atlanta and then started on his famous "march to the sea" over a zone 60 miles wide from Atlanta to Savannah. His destruction of property amounted to $100,000,000.
(10) Capture of Savannah by Sherman. (U).
1865 (11) Sherman advanced into South Carolina and continued his policy of devastation.
(12) Burning of **Columbia, S. C.,** by Sherman's Army.
(13) Capture of **Charleston.** (U).
(14) Battle of **Averysboro, N C.,** (U) Sherman vs. Johnston.
(15 Battle of **Bentonville, N. C.** (U) Sherman vs. Johnston.
(16) Surrender of **Johnston** at **Durham, N. C., April 26.**

V. **BRAGG'S CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.**

1862 (1) Gen. Bragg advanced into Tennessee and Kentucky to win these States back for the Confederacy. Gen. Buell sent to oppose him.
(3) Battle of **Perryville.** (U) Bragg vs. Buell.
(3) Battle of **Stone River or Murfreesboro.** (Ind) Bragg vs Rosecrans.
(4) Kentucky and the best part of Tennessee lost to Confederacy.
1863 (5) Battle of **Chickamauga.** (C) Bragg vs. Rosecrans.
(6) Rosecran beseiged in **Chattanooga.**
(7) Battles around **Chattanooga.**
(a) Lookout Mountain (U) Bragg vs. Grant and Hooker.
(b) Missionary Ridge. (U) Bragg vs. Grant and Sherman.

VI. **LEE'S CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT WAR.**

1861 (1) Lee defeated by McClellan and Rosecrans in several minor engagements in West Virginia.
1862 (2) Lee assumed command of "Army of Northern Virginia" after Battle of Fair Oaks.
(3) **Seven Days Battles.** (C) Lee vs. McClellan.
(4) Camapign against Pope in Northern Virginia.
(a) Battle of **Cedar Mountain** (C) Jackson vs. Banks.
(b) Jackson captured, burned Pope base of supplies at **Manassas Junction.**
(c) Second battle **Bull Run (Manassas).** Lee-

Jackson vs. Pope.

(d) Battle of **Chantilly** __(C) Jackson vs. Kearney

(5) Lee's First Northward Invasion into Maryland.

(a) Capture of **Harpers Ferry** by Jackson.

(b) Battle of **Antietam or Sharpsburg (Ind) Lee** vs. McClellan. Lee's Invasion checked.

(6) Battle of **Fredericksburg** (C) Lee vs. Burnside.

1863 Lee made Commander-in-Chief of Southern Armies.

(7) Battle of **Chancellorsville.** (C) Lee vs. Hooker.

(8) Lee's second Northern Invasion into Pennsylvania.

(9) Battle of **Gettysburg.** (U) Lee vs. Meade. The decisive Battle of the War.

1864 (10) Opposed to Grant from **Wilderness,** 1864 to **Appomattox** in 1865. (See Grant's Campaign in the East.)

VII. JACKSON'S VALLEY CAMPAIGN. 1862.

With a force of 17,000 men Jackson was sent into the Valley of Virginia to occupy the attention of McDowell's Army and prevent it from joining McClellan before Richmond. He was most successful.

(1) Battle of **Strasburg** (C) Jackson vs. Banks.

(2) Battle of **Winchester** (C) Jackson vs. Banks.

(3) Battle of **Cross Keys** (C) Jackson vs. Fremont.

(4) Battle of **Port Republic** (C) Jackson vs. Shields.

Thus in 35 days Jackson's Army marched 245 miles, won every battle and practically destroyed three Federal armies.

VIII. NAVAL OPERATIONS.

1861 (1) **Blockade** of Southern Ports.

(a) Confederate Blockade Runners.

1862 (2) Monitor and Merrimac.

(a) First Days Battle Destruction of the Federal Frigates **Congress, Cumberland** and **Minnesota** by the Merrimac.

(c) Second Days Battle. Fight between the Monitor and Merrimac. (Ind). Worden vs. Buchanan.

(3) Capture of Confederate Ports and Naval Bases.

1861-62 (a) Capture of Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C., by Federal Fleet and force under Gen. Burnside.

1861 (b) Capture of Port Royal, S. C., by Federal Fleet.

(c) Capture of New Orleans by Federal Fleet under Farragut.

(d) By middle of 1862 all the Atlantic Coast except **Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah** was in Federal hands.

1863 (e) First Federal Naval attack on **Charleston**

was unsuccessful. The second attack led to capture of **Fort Sumpter· Charleston** did not fall. though, until 1865.

1864 (f) Battle of **Mobile Bay**. (U) Farragut vs. Buchanan.

(g) Capture of **Savannah** by Sherman.

1865 (h) Capture of Fort Fisher by Admiral Porter and Gen. Terry. This closed last Confederate outlet to the Sea and made the Blockade complete.

(i) Capture of Charleston by Sherman.

(4) Confederate Cruisers.

1862-64 (a) The **"Alabama"** under Capt. Raphael Seemes. Built in England, and armed and equipped in the Azores. Great menace to Federal shipping. Destroyed 69 Federal Ships. Was Finally sunk off Cherbourg, France in 1864 by Kearsage under Captain Winslow.

1862 (b) The**"Florida"** also built in and sent out from England captured 37 Federal ships.

(c) **"Shenandoah"** built in England. Captured 36 Federal ships.

(d) **"Tallahassee"** captured 29 Federal ships.

(e) The activities of these English built Confederate cruisers practically drove Federal Commerce from the Sea and gave a great set back to the American Merchant Marine.

Reconstruction

I. **PRESIDENTIAL.**

A—Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction.

Lincoln believed Reconstruction to be an executive function: That the Confederate Statse having never been legally out of the Union, were still members of the Union but were for the present incapable of normal action; that the conditions for the return of normal status of the Confederate Sattes should not be onerous.

(1) **1863 Jan. 1, Emancipation Proclamation.** Declared slavery abolished in all states resisting the Union and mentioned compensation for slaves in the Loyal States.

(2) **1863 Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation,** offered pardon to all except certain citizens of the South provided they would take oath of Loyalty and accept the Laws and Proclamations regarding slavery. The persons excluded from pardon were; (1) the former Confederate civil and dip'omatic officers; (2) those who had resigned positions in Federal Judiciary, army or navy or Congress to enter service of the Confederacy; (3) Confederate army officers above the rank of Colonel and naval officers above the rank of Lieutenant; (4) persons who refused to treat captured negro troops and their white officers as prisoners of War. **Then,** when **one** tenth of the citizens of the state had taken the prescribed oath they might establish a civil government, provided emancipation was recognized.

Under this plan reconstruction was begun in Louisiana in 1863-64 and in Tennessee and Arkansas in 1864-65. But Congress refused to admit Representatives of these States to its meetings. Lincoln's plan of Reconstruction pleased the majority of the Northern people but the Radical Republicans thought it too mild

(3) **1864 Wade—Davis Bill.** Passed through Congress by Radical Republicans but was given a **"pocket veto by Lincoln.** This Bill excluded practically all of the Confederate officials from voting, forever prohibited slavery, and demanded that Confederate debts be repudated. Was too severe for Lincoln.

(4) **"Twenty-Second Joint Rule."** Provided that the consent of each House was necessary to count the disputed electorial vote of a state. Remained in force until 1876. Congress and Lincoln were now deadly to each other on Reconsturction.

(5) **1865 Thirteenth Amendment.** Abolished slavery in U. S. and gave Congress right to enforce the abolition with appropriate Legislation.

B—Johnson's Plan of Reconstruction Practically the Same as Lincoln's

(1) **1865 Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.** All Confederates ex-

cept those excluded were to be pardoned upon taking oath of allegiance. In addition to those excluded from pardon by Lincoln, Johnson added those Confederates possessing property worth $20,000 or more. Otherwise Johnson's plan same as Lincoln's. Negro suffrage was not demanded under either plan. The rest of the seceded states began reconstruction under this plan.

(2) **1865-66 Freedman's Bureau Bill.** Provided a bureau under the War Department to look after the negro, his education, habits and contracts; to furnish him with supplies and to protect him whenever necessary against the white man. A new bill greatly enlarging the power of the Bureau was passed in 1866 Johnson vetoed this Bill.

(3) **1865 New Black Codes in the South. Very severe.** Caused Northern people to distrust the Southern whites in their relations with the freed Negro and gave the Radicals in Congress an excuse for more severe reconstruction.

(4) **1866 Civil Rights Bill.** Declared that all persons born in U. S. to be citizens except untamed Indains and foreign subjects and guaranteed equal rights to such citizens. Johnson vetoed this bill but Congress passed it over his veto. The fight between Johnson and Congress was now bitter.

(5) **1866 Tennessee readmitted as a State.**

II. CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The Radical Republicans in Congress led by Thaddus Stevens in the House and Charles Sumner in the Senate claimed Reconstruction to be a Legislative function. They believed that secession had not destroyed the States or taken them from the Union but had deprived them of their national rights which were to be restored under such conditions as Congress might impose. They believed that both Johnon's and Lincoln's plans of reocnstruction were too mild and were strongly opposed to Johnson.

(1) **1867 Military Reconstruction Act.** (1) That the ten seceded states should be divided into five military districts each under command of a general of the army to be appointed by the President; (2) under the supervision of these military authorities, each state was to hold a convention to frame a State Constitution; (3) at these conventions negroes were to have the right to vote and act as delegates; (4) when these Constitutions had been accepted by the voters of the state, and approved by Congress, the states might be re-admitted, provided their legislatures had ratified the 14th Amendment. Vetoed by Johnson but was passed over his veto.

(2) **Tenure of Office Act.** The steady opposition of Johnson to Congress led to the passage of this Act over his veto. It deprived the President of the right of removing public officers, even mem-

bers of his cabinet, without the consent of the Senate.

(3) **1868 Impeachment of President Johnson.** Johnson was accused of "high crimes and misdemeanors" which consisted of (1) Violating the Tenure of Office Act by removing Secretary of War Stanton; (2) declaring certain laws unconstitutional; (3) criticising Congress severely in his "swinging around the circle speeches" in 1866; (4) in opposing Congressional reconstruction. The House laid the charge and the Senate acted as the Jury. Johnson was acquitted but lacked only one vote of conviction.

(4) **Fourteenth Amendment.** Proposed in 1867 but was not ratified until Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana were admitted in 1868 upnder Military Reconstruction Act. Made the negro a citizen of U. S.

(5) **Fifteenth Amendment.** To prevent negro suffrage from being abolished in the South this Amendment which guaranteed the Negro against denial of his rights on account of "race color or previous condition of servitude," was adopted.

(6) **1870 The Readmission of Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas.**

(7) **1870 Enforcement Act.** Forbade a state to abridge suffrage on account of race color of previous condition of servitude and declared the right of the Federal Government to correct such abridgements whenever they occurred. Was passed to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments.

(8) **1871 Ku Klux Act or Force Act.** Devised to break up the Ku Klux Klan. It provided severe punishment for any attempts to deter anyone from voting or holding office, authorized the President to use the army to enforce the act and temporarily suspend the operation of the writ of habeas corpus.

(9) **1872 Amnesty Act.** Granted Amnesty and a restoration of political rights to all excluded classes of Confederates except the most prominent Confederate leaders.

(10) **1877 Removal of Federal Troops from the South by President Hayes.**

(11) **1866 Ku Klux Klan.** Organized in 1866 at Pulaski, Tenn., by a group of young men as a secret society. Effect of their wierd proceedings on the negroes gave the Southern whites the idea and the movement repidly spread. Reorganized in 1867 into a strong centralized system with Gen. N. B. Forrest at its head. The "den" or local unit did all the work. Methods were threats, frights, punishment and death. Officially dissolved in 1869, but actually remained into working order several years longer and then fell into great abuse and disrepute

"Carpet-Baggers." A name applied to Northern men who went South after the war. It was a term of opprobrium be-

cause a large number of them were greedy and unscrupulous adventurers who sought only political preferment and plunder.

"Scalawag" the name applied to renegade Southerners who joined hands with the disreputable "Carpet-Baggers" in plundering the South.

Panics In The United States

(1) **Panic of 1819.** Caused by lack of specie money, bad management of Second National Bank and inadequate financial provisions. Whole country suffered financially and unomically. Caused a great demand for high Tariff to afford both increased revenue and protection.

(2) **Panic of 1837.** Caused by overissues of paper money and lack of specie money, "Wild Cat Banks," excessive land speculation, too great extension of credit and of business undertakings; the Specie Circular" and the distribution of the surplus under Jackson. Prices dropped, mills closed, banks failed, and demand greatly decreased for commodities. Everywhere was financial ruin and much suffering resulted. Van Buren called special session of Congress to relieve distress and the Independent Treasury or "The Divorce Bill" with the provision that the government should receive and pay out only gold and silver, was passed in 1840.

(3) **Panic of 1857.** The discovery of gold in California had caused a boom period in American Industry. As a result there was too great a railroad expansion, an overproduction in manufactures, and too much loose credit. Matters could go no further on this basis and in 1857 the panic broke. Many western banks failed, while most of the eastern banks closed their doors. The panic was general. Business practically stopped and fourteen railroads failed. The West suffered the most and normal conditions were not restored until 1860.

(4) **Panic of 1873.** After the Civil War there was a great business extension and development in the North and West, both in railroad building and in manufactures, as well as in agriculture. The country experienced a wave of prosperity. Bnt in 1873 Jay Cooke and Co., of Philadelphia failed and the panic started. The people lost confidence, stocks fell, runs were made on the banks, and the panic became general. The fall of the price of wheat greatly hurt the West and normal times did not return until 1878. This was our worst panic.

(5) **Panic of 1893.** This panic was due to a sudden loss of public confience in business after a period of great credit inflation and business business expansion. Failures, bankruptcies, and unemployment resulted. The Wilson-Gorman Tariff, did not rpoduce sufficient revenue. The Gold Reserve steadily sank, and "hard" money was need-

ed. The Government tided over by borrowing gold from private bankers.

(6) **Panic of 1907.** Caused by overspeculation in securities, poor banking system and the destruction of the San Francisco earthquake and fire. Not as severe as other panics, as it was chiefly financial and not so much general.

Spanish-American War

CAUSES: (1) Insurrection broke out against Spanish in Cuba and the the sympathy of the American people was with the natives.

(2) "Reconcentrado" camps devised by Gen. ("Butcher") Weyler, into which the natives were driven and died by thousands from lack of food and supplies.

(3) Publications of Spanish Minister De Lome's letter in which he spoke slightingly of President McKinley.

(4) Destruction of the U. S. S. "Maine" in Harbor at Havana.

(5) Joint Resolution of Congress authorized President to force Spain to leave Cuba.

(6) Spain broke off diplomatic relations with U. S. and war began.

THE WAR

I. IN PHILLIPINES.

1898 May 1. (1) Battle of Manilla Bay. Commodore George Dewey with seven ships defeated and captured the entire Spanish Fleet of ten ships in Manilla Bay, captured Cavite and the Spanish Forts at the harbor entrance.

Aug. 13, (2) Capture of City of Manilla by a combined Naval attack by Dewey and land attack by General Merritt.

II. IN CUBA.

1898 May 19. (1) Cervera's Fleet bottled up in Santiago. Hobson sank the "Merrimac" in the Harbor entrance.

June 24, (2) Defeat of Spanish at **Las Guasimas** by Gen. Wheeler.

July 1. (3) Capture of **El Caney** by Gen Lawton and of **San Juan Hill** by Gen. Wheeler. Charge at San Juan by Roosevelt's "Roughriders."

July 3 (4) Naval Battle of Santiago. Destruction of Ce-

vera's Fleet of six battleships by Admiral Schley with seven American ships.

July 17. (5) Surrender of Santiago by Gen. Loral.

III. IN PORTO RICO.

1898 July 25. Gen. Miles with American Army of occupation landed in Porto Rico and took possession.

IV. PEACE.

Aug. 12 (1) Protocol for the cessation of Hostilities signed.

Dec. 10 (2) Treaty of Peace. Treaty of Paris 1898.

Important Treaties

1713 **Treaty of Utrecht—ended Queen Anne's War.** France ceded New Foundland, Nova Scotia and the Hudson Bay region to England.

1763 **Treaty of Paris.** (See seven years War).

1783 **Treaty of Paris.** Ended the Revolutionary War.

(1) Independence of American Colonies.

(2) Boundaries. The Mississippi to the 31st parallel to be the Western boundary. The Southern was to be the 31st, parallel from the Mississippi to the Chattahoochee then down that River to its junction with the Flint, thence in a straight line to the source of the St. Mary's River, thence to the Sea. A secret clause provided that in case England won back Florida the Southern Boundary between the Mississippi and the Chattahoochee should be the parallel 32° 30'. The Northern Boundary was to be from the Lake of the Woods across the Great Lakes, down the St. Lawrence to the 54th parallel, thence along that to the "highlands" and along these "highlands" to the Bay of Chaleur.

(3) That American Congress should recommend that the states pass acts to relieve the measures directed against the Loyalists.

(4) That the Americans should pay ttheir pre-war British debts.

(5) That Americans shoul denjoy fishing rights o ffNew Foundland. This treaty was a separate Treaty between U. S. and England. Oswald was the British Commissioner and Adams, Franklin and Jay were the American Commissioners.

1778 **French Alliance.** A commercial and poitical agreement with France Each nation agreed to make war on the enemies of the other. United States guaranteed possession of the French West Indies with certain privileges for French ships in American ports.

1795 **Jay's Treaty.** Negotiated by John Jay between U. S. and England. Provided that (1) England should give up her ports on our frontier (2) Compensation should be made for American vessels and slaves taken illegally by English, (3) That British ports in the West Indies should be open to American ships under 70 tons burden, (4) U. S. should pay the pre-war debts to the British Merchants, (5) U. S. should not export American cotton or West India products to Europe. Was not a popular treaty in the U. S.

1795 **Treaty with Spain.** Gave U. S. a place of deposit for American goods at New Orleans, acknowledged claim of U. S. for free navigation of Mississippi River and claim of U. S. of 31st parallel as the boundary betewen Spanish and American Territory.

1814. **Treaty of Ghent—Closed War of 1812.** Provided for mutual restoration of conquered territory and for three commissions,—one to

settle the titles to islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, another to define the northeast boundary of the United States as far as the St. Lawrence and a third to run a line through the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to the Lake of Woods. It took from the British the right of navigating the Mississippi and from the New England fishermen the right of catching and curing fish on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

American commissioners—Clay, Adams, Gallatin, Bayard, and Russell.

1818 **Treaty of 1818.** Between U. S. and England. Provided that (1) U. S. give up some of its fishing rights off Canada. (2) England give up her rights of free navigation of Mississippi River, (3) that the Northwest boundary follow the 49th parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, (4) that both U. S. and England should jointly occupy the Oregon Territory for 10 years.

1819-21. **Treaty with Spain.** Spain ceded Florida to U. S. for $5,000,000 and renounced claim to any part of the Pacific Coast north of 49th parallel. U. S. gave up its claims to Texas under Louisiana Purchase.

1824 **Russian Treaty.** Declared the Fisheries and Navigation of the Pacific open to both U. S. and Russia and established the line 54° 40′ as the boundary line between the activities of the countries.

1842 **Webster-Ashburton Treaty.** Between U. S. and England settled dispute over boundary line between Maine and Canada. Ended the "Aroostook War." (1) U. S. received a larger part of territory in dispute. (2) Mutual extradition of certain classes of criminals was agreed upon. (3) And the "Crusing Convention" which obligated each U. S. and England to maintain a squadron off the coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade was agreed upon. Webster Secretary of State for U. S. and Lord Ashburton for England were the commissioners.

1846 **Oregon Treaty.** Settled boundary dispute and rival claims of U. S. and England to the Oregon Territory. Fixed the Boundary of Oregon Territory as the 49th parallel. The U. S. demanded 54° 40′ as the boundary but accepted the Compromise Line of 40 parallel

1844 **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. Ended the Mexican War.** Mexico ceded upper California and New Mexico to U. S. and acknowledged the Rio Grande as the Southern Boundary of Texas and the Gila River as the Northern Boundary of Mexico. U .S. paid $15,000,000, and assumed the claims of U. S. citizens against Mexico. Negotiated by Nicholas P. Trist.

1850 **Clayton-Bulliver Treaty With Great Britain.** Neither country was to obtain exclusive control of the projected Nicaragua ship canal; neither country was to fortify the canal or vicinity; neither country was to assume any domain over any part of Central America. In case of war, all vessels of both countries should be exempt from

capture in going through the canal. Both agreed to guarantee the neutrality of the canal. Negotiated by Secretary of State Clayton. Abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, 1900.

1871 **Treaty of Washington. With England.** This treaty provided for the settlement of three issues between U. S. and Great Britain at that time and stated the manner of the settlement of each.

(1) Northwest Boundary. Decided by arbitration. Was referred to German Emperor who decided in favor of U. S.

(2) "Alabama Claims." Decided by arbitration. A Board of Five Arbiters representing Italy, Brazil, Switzerland, England and the U. S. met at Geneva and in 1872 awarded the U. S. $15,500,000 for England's neglect in allowing the Confederate cruiser "Alabama" to leave her ports. This Board of Arbiters is known as the "Geneva Convention."

(3) Canadian Fishery Dispute. Settled by a board of commissioners who met at Halifax and decided that U. S. must pay England $5,500,000 and remit duties amounting to $4,200,000 for certain fishing privileges off New Foundland. Known as the "Hallifax Convention."

The Treaty of Washington was negotiated by Secretary of State Fish for U. S. and Sir John Rose for England.

1898 **Treaty of Paris. With Spain.** Ended the Spanish-American War. provided that (1) Spain surrender all sovereignty over Cuba, (2) cede Porto Rico and Guam to U. S., (3) cede Phillipine Islands to U. S. and receive $20,000,000 for the public works erected thereon by Spain.

1899 **Treaty of Washington. Between U. S., Great Britain, and Germany** and settled the Samoan Incident. Provided that U. S. have Tutuila have those islands west of 171° West and that Germany should have those islands east of 171° West. England received nothing.

1901 **Hay-Pauncefote-Treaty Between U. S. and England.** Annulled the Clayton-Buliver Treaty. U. S. was given exclusive right to build and operate the canal while both nations guaranteed its neutrality. No provision as to fortification of Canal. Negotiated by John Hay.

1903 **Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty. Between U. S. and Panama.** (1) Integrity of Panama guaranteed by U. S. (2) U. S. gave full sovereignty over ten mile strip from Atlantic to Pacific for construction of a canal. (3) U. S. to pay Panama $10,000,000 and $250,000 annually beginning with 1913.

Territorial Additions to U. S.

1787 **Northwest Territory.** Ceded by the States to the Central Government. The states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

and a part of Minnesota were made from this Territory.

1803 **Louisiana Purchase.** Treaty with France by which U. S. purchased for $15,000,000 the Louisiana Territory from France. Monroe and Livingston arranged the purchase for U. S. The states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota partly, Wyoming partly, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri; Oklahoma; Arkansas; Colorado partly, and Louisiana partly.

1818. **Northern Section of Minnesota.** By treaty of 1818 with England we ceded a part of Louisiana for this section of Minnesota territory the basin of the Red River.

1819-21 **Florida. Treaty with Spain.** Spain ceded Florida to U. S. and abondoned her claim to the Oregon country in our favor for $5,000,000 to be paid to American citizens for their claims for property wrongfully seized by Spain. U. S. also abandoned its claims to Texas in favor of Spain.

1845 **Texas.** Annexed to U. S. by joint resolution of Congress.

1848 **California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and part of Colorado** Treaty of Guadalupe-Hildalgo with Mexico. Mexico ceded this territory to U. S. who agreed to pay $15,000,000 to Mexico and to assume the claims of American citizens, amounting to about $3,000-000 against Mexico.

1853 **Gadsden Purchase.** Southern section of Arizona and New Mexico bought from Mexico for $10,000,000. Purchase neogtiated by Captain Gadsden.

1867 **Alaska.** Russia being unable to govern Alaska properly and fearing that England would occupy and seize it, offered to sell it to U. S. Terms were agreed upon and the Treaty signed in one night. The purchase price was $7,200,000.

1898 **Hawaian Islands.** Annexed to U. S. by joint resolution of Congress.

1898 **Porto Rico, Guam and Phillipine Islands.** By Treaty of Paris 1798 Spain ceded Porto Rico and Guam to U. S. without remuneration The Phillippine Islands were likewise ceded by Spain but U. S. paid her $20,000,000 for the public works erected by Spain on these Islands.

1900 **Samoan Islands,** consisting of Tutuila, Manua and Ofoo became territory of U. S. by division with Germany and England under Treaty of Washington, 1900.

1903 **Panama Canal Zone.** By the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty with Panama. Panama gave U. S. full sovereignty over the zone for $10,000-000 down and $250,000 annually beginning in 1913.

1917 **Danish West Indies or Virgin Islands.** Group of more than 50 small Islands of which St. John, St. Thomas, St. Croix are the most important, sold to U. S. by Treaty by Denmark for $25,000,000.

Important Laws

1787 **Northwest Ordinance.**

1789-91 **Hamilton's Financial plan adopted.**

1793 **First Fugitive Slave Law.** A mild law providing for return of fugitive slaves to their owners.

1798 **Alien Laws.** In force only two years. Never enforced.

(1) Naturalization Act. Increased period of residence necessary for naturalization from 5 to 14 years.

(2) First Alien Act. Authorized President to expel from U. S. such Aliens as he deemed dangerous to welfare of the country.

(3) Second Alein Act. Authorized President to arrest and expel from U. S. in time of war, all unnaturalized aliens belonging to the country with which we were at war.

1798 **Sedition Laws.** Made it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment to combine against the government, its officials or the enforcements of its Laws or to write or speak anything that tended to bring the government into contempt. In force until 1801. Enforced several times.

1801 **Judiciary Act.** Greatly enlarged the Judiciary for benefit of the Federalist office seekers. John Marshall appointed Chief Justice of Supreme Court under it.

1807 **Non Importation Act.** Passed 1806. Did not go into effect until 1807. Prohibited the Importation of certain specified goods from Great Britain or her colonies.

1807 **Embargo Act.** Prohibited the departure of any American ship for a foreign port and required coasting vessels to give heavy bond to land their cargoes in the U. S. Caused great discontent in New England and was frequently violated. Was ruinous to American Merchant Marine. Repealed in 1809.

1808 **Enforcement of Force Act of 1808.**—Prohibited the loading of any boat or vessel except by permit from the collector of the part and empowered the collector to seize all goods found in wagons going toward the coast or boundary line and to hold them until bonds were given that they would not be taken out of the country. The President was authorized to use the army, navy, and militia to enforce the Act.

1809 **Non-Intercourse Act.** Decreed Non-Intercourse with England and France only. But authorized President to suspend it for whichever of those two first abandoned her restrictions on our commerce.

1810 **Mason's Bill No. 2.** Repealed all restrictions on trade with England and France but authorized the President to replace them on one nation whenever the other removed its obnoxious decrees or orders.

1816 **Tariff of 1816.**

1820 **Missouri Compromise.**

1821 **Second Missouri Compromise.**

1828 **Tariff of Abominations.**

1832 **Tariff of 1832.**

1833 **Force Bill.** Authorized the President to use the army, and navy to enforce the Laws of Congress. Directed against South Carolina.

1833 **Compromise Tariff of 1833.**

1837 **Distribution of the Surplus.** Authorized the "loaning to the states of $40,000,000 surplus in Federal Treasury." $28,000,000 was actually so distirbuted.

1840 **Independent Treasury Act of the "Divorce Bill.** Authorized complete divorce of national and private finances by the use of treasuries, mints, etc., for the deposits and payment of Federal money. Repealed under Tyler and repassed again in 1846.

1842 **Tariff of 1842.**

1846 **Watkins Tariff.**

1846 **Wilmot Proviso.** Did not quite pass Congress.

1854 **Kansas-Nebraska Act.**

1865-66 **Freedmans' Bureau Bill.**

1866 **Civil Rights Bill.**

1867 **Congressional Reconstruction Act.**

1867 **Tenure of Office Act.**

1871 **Two Force Acts or Ku Klux Acts.**

1873 **Currency Act.** Authorized the discontinuances of the standard silver dollar of 412 grains and the coinage of the Larger Trade Dollar of 420 grains. Known as "The Crime of 73".

1875 **Resumption of Specie Payments Acts.** To go into effect in 1879. Authorized government to redeem all paper money in specie money.

1878 **Bland-Allison Bill.** Provided that the Secretary of the Treasury was to buy not less that $2,000,000 or more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month and to coin it in Silver dollars at a ratio 16-1.

1882 **Edmunds Act.** Provided that polygamy in the Territories should be punished by fine and imprisonment and that the persons convicted should be disfranchised. More than one thousand Mormons were sent to the penitentiary.

1882 **Civil Service Reform Act.** Introduced by Senator Pendleton, was passed in 1883. It made merit the basis of advancement in Government service instead of political affiliation.

1886 **Presidential Succession Act.** Provided for the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death of both President and Vice-President. The order of succession is Secretary of State, Treasury, War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor. (Remember the word St. Wapniac each letter of which is the first letter of the Secretaries in order.)

1887 **Interstate Commerce Commission Act.** Prohibited rebate pools, dis-

criminations by Interstate Railroads. Rate making power was granted to Commission of Five members created to supervise execution of the law. Commission could enforce decisions only through the courts. Powers greatly increased later.

1887 **Edmunds-Tucker Act.** Dissolved the Mormon church as a corporate body and confiscated its property in excess of $50,000. In 1893 President Harrison issued a proclamation of amnesty to the Mormons and restored the confiscated property in view of the promise of the Mormons to renounce polygamy.

1890 **McKinley Tariff.**

1890 **Sherman Silver Act.** Provided for the purchase each month of 4,500,000 ounces to be paid for in Treasury notes which were to be redeemed in either Gold or Silver. After one year this silver might be stored in bullion and silver certificates issued against it.

1893 **Wilson-Gorman Tariff.**

1897 **Dingley Tariff.**

1906 **Pure Food Law.** Set a standard for Foods and Drugs in the U. S.

1907 **Aldrich-Freeland Currency Bill.** Permitted Banks to issue additional bank note currency on deposits; approved state, or county or municipal bonds with Treasury of U. S., or by forming bank associations with joint responsibility for these additional issues of Bank Notes.

1909 **Payne-Aldrich Tariff.**

1910 **Postal Savings Bank Law.**

1913 **Owens-Underwood Tariff.**

1813 **Owens-Glass Currency Bill. Federal Reserve System.**

1916 **Army and Navy Increase Bills.**

1917 **Adamson Law Provided for** 8 hour day schedule of work on railroads.

Amendments to the Constitution

1791 **First Ten Amendments adopted.** Form the "Bill of Rights" of the American Constitution.

1798 **Eleventh Amendment adopted.** Provides that a State may not be sued by citizen of another State or of a foreign country. Came about as a result of the case of Chisholm vs. Georgia and Georgia's opposition to same.

1804 **Twelfth Amendment** Provides for a separate vote for President and Vice-President. Came about as a result of the tie between Jefferson and Burr for the Presidency in 1801.

1865 **Thirteenth Amendment. First of the "War Amendments."** Abolished slavery and made the negro free.

1868 **Fourteenth Amendment. Second "War Amendment."** Made the negro a citizen of the U. S.

1870 **Fifteenth Amendment. Third "War Amendment."** Gave the negro the right to vote.

1913 **Sixteenth Amendment.** Gave Congress the power to levy an Income Tax.

1913 **Seventeenth Amendment.** Provides for the direct election of Senators to Congress.

CHIEF AMERICAN INVENTIONS

1793 COTTON GIN—Eli Whitney.
1807 STEAM BOAT—Robert Fulton.
1834 MOWER and REAPER—Cyrus McCormick.
1835 REVOLVER—Colt.
1835 SCREW PROPELLOR—Ericsson.
1837 TELEGRAPH—Morse. First long distance line between Baltimore and Washington, 1844.
1839 VULCANIZED RUBBER—Goodyear.
1846 ETHER—Morton.
1846 SEWING MACHINE—Elias Howe.
1847 STEAM CLYINDER PRINTING PRESS—Hoe.
1862 MONITOR—John Ericsson.
1868 AIR BRAKE—Westinghouse.
1874 TYPEWRITER—Shole-Remington.
1876 TELEPHONE—Bell.
1879 INCADESCENT LIGHT—Edison.
1854 ELECTRIC TROLLEY—Edison. First practical one was in Richmond, Virginia, 1885.
1890 PHONOGRAPH—Edison.
1890-1900 WIRELESS TELEGRAPH—Marconi.
1900-1911 AEROPLANE—Wright Brothers.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

HARVARD—1636—Cambridge, Massachusetts.
RUTGERS—1770—New Brunswick, New Jersey.
WILLIAM and MARY—1693—Williamsburg, Virginia.
YALE—1701—New Haven, Connecticut.
PRINCETON—1746—Princeton, New Jersey.
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY—1802—West Point, New York
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY—1845—Annapolis, Maryland.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—1753—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
COLUMBIA—1754—New York.
BROWN—1764—Providence, Rhode Island.
DARTHMOUTH—1769—Hanover, New Hampshire.

Important Financial Events In U. S.

1789-91. Hamilton's Financial Plan.

(1) Tariff.
(2) Excise Tax.
(3) Funding Bill.
(4) Assumption Bill.
(5) National Bank.

The First National was chartered for 20 years with a capital of $10,000,000 of which the government owned one-fifth. It lasted from 1791-1811.

In 1789, before Hamilton's plant went into force the National debt was about $56,000,000. In 1795 the National debt was $77,5000,000. Hamilton desired to establish the National credit by the increase of the National debt.

1801-1809. Gallatin's Financial Policy. A policy of strict government economy. By greatly reducing the size of the Army and Navy and the amount of civil expenditure by the Government. Gallatin who was Jefferson's Secretary of Treasury, reduced the National Debt from $83,000,000 in 1801 to $45,000;000 in 1809.

1816-1836. Second National Bank. Chartered for twenty years with a capital of $35,000,000 of which the government owned one-fifth.

1832-1837. Financial Events under Jackson's Administrations.

(1) 1832 Jackson's veto of the Bill to renew the charter of the National Bank.
(2) 1833 Removal of Deposits of Government money from National Bank.
(3) 1836 Jackson's "Specie Circular" ordering the Government land agents to accept only specie money or the notes of specie paying banks in sales of the Western lands.
(4) 1837 Distribution of the Surplus. $28,000,000 of government's surplus distributed among the states.

1840 Independent Treasury Act or Divorce Bill. Separated public and private finances forever. Provided for the present system of subtreasuries in the principal cities for deposits of government funds.

1863 National Banking Act. Passed during Civil war to secure a Federalized Banking system which would insure sale of Government bonds. Provides (1) that system be under control of the Comptroller of Currency, (2) each bank had to deposit with the Comptroller before beginning business, national bonds equal to one third of its paid in capital, (3) Each bank would then receive from Comptroller bank notes equal in amount to ninety percent of the market value of the bonds deposited. These notes to be legal tender for every thing except imports, (4) Capital stock of each bank must

not be less than $50,000, (5) Each bank must keep a cash reserve equal to fifteen percent of the amount of notes in circulation. (6) Stockholders were liable for debts of the bank up to par value of the stock they held.

This law resulted in a more centralized uniform and regular banking system under Federal supervision and most state banks were brought under this Act.

1873 **Currency Law** discounting the coinage of the standard silver dollar and coining a larger trade dollar. "Crime of 73".

1875 **Resumption of Specie Payments Law.** (See Laws).

1878 **Bland Allison Silver Act.**

1890 **Sherman Silver Act.**

1900 **Currency Act.** Adoption of the gold standard in the U. S.

1913 **Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill.**

1913 **Owens-Glass Currency Bill or Federal Reserve System.** Provided for the creation of 12 Federal Reserve Districts in each of which was located a Federal Reserve Bank whose stockholders and customers were to be banks. The System to be supervised by the Federal Reserve Board. National Banks had to become members of this system and state banks might do so. The Reserve banks were to be depositories, clearing houses and exchanges for the banks of its membership. And a New Federal Reserve Bank Note was to be issued through this system which might be increased in times of stingency and so prevent a panic. This centralized the banking system, gives more Federal control over it, breaks up the former control exercised by the larger banks and practically will prevent financial stingencies.

1861-65. **Federal War Finances.** Methods of raising finances were (1) Paper money. (2) Bonds. (3) Income Tax. (4) Direct Tax. (5) Increased Tariff Duties. (6) Increased Excise Duties. (7) Internal Taxes. Still the Federal War Debt was $3,000,000.

Important Events In Foreign Affairs

1793 **Washington's Neutrality Proclamation.** Said to be first formal declaration of neutrality in History.

1793 **Citizen Genet Incident.** Resulted in recall of Genet by France.

1797-1798. **X. Y. Z. Affair.** "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." This affair led to a naval war without declaration of war by either country. Between U. S. and France. Captain Truston in the **Constellation** defeated and captured the Fren h frigates **L'Insurgent** and **La Vengance** and 54 French vessels were captured by other U. S. ships.

1801-1805. **War With Tripoli.** Lieut. Sommers in the "Intrepid" and Stephen Decatur in the "Philadelphia" Incidents. Tripoli forced to agree to let American ships alone.

1806 **Berlin Decree. Issued by Napoleon.** Declared (1) Complete Blockade of British Isles. (2) All British property and all merchandise coming from Britain to be a prize of War. (3) Ports of France to be closed to all British ships. (4) Confiscation of ships attempting to evade the blockade of England. Napoleon ignored international rights here and had no fleet to enforce his blockade.

1807 **British Orders in Council.** Forbade neutral trade from port to port of France or her allies. Forbade neutral trade with entire European coast from Triste to Copenhagen unless ships first entered and cleared from British ports.

1807 **Milan Decree.** Issued by Napoleon in response to British orders in Council. Ordered seizure of all neutral ships which allowed themselves to be searched by England or which cleared from an English Harbor.

1808 **Bayonne Decree.** Issued by Napoleon to meet the Embargo Act of the U. S. Ordered the seizure of all American vessels then in French ports.

1810 **Ramboullet Decree.** Ordered confiscation of every ship that had entered a French port since the preceding May. $8,400,000 was raised by Napoleon on the sale of American ships so seized.

1823 **Monroe Doctrine.** Announced in President Monroe's Message to Congress in 1823. Caused by proposed intervention of "Holy Alliance" in South and Central American affairs. It declared (1) That U. S. would not interfere in European Affairs. (2) Nor with any recognized European colonies in America but that, (3) no new European colonies should be planted in America. (4) That the U. S. would not "view with indifference" an attempt by any European nation to reduce "an independent nation of North or South America to the condition of a colony."

1835 Settlement by President Jackson of the **"French Spoliation Claims"** for $5,000,000.

1835-1837. **War for Texan Independence.**

(1) Large number of American settled in Texas
(2) Texans opposed the Rule of Santa Anna.
(3) Defeat of Mexican force at Gonzales.
(4) Gallant defense of "The Alamo" by Travis. Its fall after death of every one of its 150 defenders.
(5) Texan Declaration of Independence 1836. A Provisional government with David G. Bennet as President established.
(6) Rout of Santa Anna's army by Texans under Gen- Houston at San Jacinto.
(7) Independence of Texas recognized by U. S. in 1837.
(8) Texas annexed to U. S. 1845.

1837 **Caroline Affair.** During the Canadian rebellion against England. 1837-1838, a body of American sympathizers took possession of

Navy Island in Niagra River and hired the steamer Caroline to carry arms and supplies. A party of British troops tried to seize the vessel and during the fight that ensued, it was set on fire and drifted over the falls.

The incident was closed by an interchange of notes between U. S. and England.

1853 **Creole Acair.** Creole was a slave ship carrying slaves between Norfolk and New Orleans. The slaves arose, killed part of the crew, and took the vessel into British West Indies to the port of Nassan. There they were arrested and several hanged by British authorities while rest were released. The American government, claiming that the ship and crew should have been turned over to it, demanded apology and indemnity which were finally granted in 1853.

1854 **Black Warrior Affair.** The seizures of the American vessel, the Black Warrior, by the Cuban authorities almost led to war between U. S. and Spain. However, a prompt apology on Spain's part averted hostilities.

1867 **French in Mexico. Emperor Maxmilian.** The removal of French troops upon demand of Secretary of State Seward. Execution of Maxmilian by Mexicans.

1793 **Virginius' Affair.** The Virginus, a filbustering ship, was taken by Spanish into Santiago and 53 of her passengers and crew were courtmartialed and shot in spite of the protests of the French, English and Americans consuls. War between U. S. and Spain seemed imminent. But Spain handed over the ship and its surviving passengers and crew to U. S. while investigation showed that her American registry was false. Spain, however, paid $80,000 to be distributed among relatives of the Americans shot.

1887-1889. **Samoan Incident.** Conflicting treaties between U. S., England, Germany, and Somoa led to quarrels over rights on the Islands so a joint British, American and German Commission at Washington established a joint regency of the three countries over the Islands. German activities there renewed the quarrel and war seemed immenent in 1889 when a great hurricane prevented a naval Battle between the three countries in the harbor at Apia. Finally in 1900, a division was affected whereby U. S. got Tutuila and Germany the remainder.

1891 **Mafia Incident.** The acquittal, by means of bribery of nine Italian members of Mafia, an Italian Secret Society, accused of numerous murders, so aroused public opinion in New Orleans that a mob attacked the jail and killed eleven Italian prisoners. The Italian government demanded apology an didemnty and to restore good relations, $25,000 was paid to the families of the deceased.

1892 **Behring Sea Controversy.** The U. S. claimed the Behring Sea to be a closed Sea and that the seals there were entirely under its control. Canadian sealers were seized and Eng-

land vigorously protested. The question was decided by Arbitration at Paris in 1893. The decision was against the United States and we had to pay damages, but regulated seal fishing in the Bering Sea resulted.

1891-92 **Valparaiso Incident.** Much hard feeling against the U. S. existed in Chile on account of our supposed interference and partianship during the Chilian [illegible]. So in Oct. 1892, a mob attacked the sailors from the U. S. S. "Baltimore" on shore leave in Valparaiso and two were killed and nineteen wounded. After some delay Chile complied with American demands and paid $25,000 to families of the American victims.

1893 **Hawaian Annexation** defeated by President Cleveland.

1895 **Venezuela Boundary Dispute.** The refusal of England to arbtirate with Venezuela over the disputed boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana led Cleveland to apply the Monroe Doctrine to the affair and to order a Commission to investigate the rival claims. After some delay England conceded to arbitration which averted a crisis. England received practically all of the disputed territory.

1900 **Boxer Rebellion.** Chinese Society known as the Boxers stirred up unrest in China against foreigners and foreign methods. Attacks were made on the Foreign embassies in Pekin and the German Minister was killed. Allied intervention and capture of Pekin by principal nations, among them the U. S., resulted. Large idemnities and maintenance upon the insistance of Sec. of State Hay, of the "Open Door" policy in China was the result.

1900-1902 **Philippine Insurrection under Aquinaldo.** American occupation. Capture of Aquinaldo and Philippines resistance was broken.

1901 **Platt Amendment.** Attached as an amendment to the Army appropriation Bill of 1901. Govern our relations with Cuba. Declares (1) that no foreign power shall be given a footing in Cuba. (2) That Cuba shall not acquire debts in excess of her ability to pay. (3) That U. S. may intervene to preserve order and republican government and to enforce payment of debts. (4) That Cuba continue the sanitary reforms started by the Americans. (5) That U. S. retain Isle of Pines and naval stations in Cuba.

1903 **Panama Incident.** The refusal of Columbia to sign a treaty with U. S. for the construction of the Panama Canal led the Panamanians to a revolution. Encouragement was received from the United States and when the Revolution was declared the activities and the presence of our warships there showed Columbia that Panama could not be subdued without fighting the United States. Shortly after its organization, the U. S. recognized the Republic of Panama and the Hay-Bunan-Varilla Treaty resulted. Columbia greatly resented our part in this affair.

1906-1909 **American Reoccupation of Cuba** due to a Revolution there.

1905 **Treaty of Portsmouth Between Russia and Japan** signed at Portsmouth, N. H., due to efforts of President Roosevelt to end Russo-Japanese War.

1907 **American Receiver Appointed by President Roosevelt** at request of Santa Domingo to handle and manage the financess of the Island.

1911-16 **Revolution in Mexico.** In 1911 Diaz was forced to abdicate by Madero who was himself overthrown and shot in 1913 by Gen. Huerta. Huerta assumed the Presidency only to face an immediate revolt under Carranza. President Wilson refused to recognize either government. In 1914, difficulties forced the U. S. to occupy Vera Cruz. The A. B. C. Meditation Board consisting of representatives of Argentine, Brazil and Chile met at Niagra Falls and did much to prevent war. Huerta then left Mexico and Carranza assumed control. The U. S. withdrew from Vera Cruz. But in 1916, the raid of Villa, a bandit opposing Carranza, on Columbia, New Mexico led to a mobilization of troops and the National Guard on the Border and Pershing's "Flying Squadron" invaded Mexico in an unsuccessful pursuit of Villa. Then the American troops were withdrawn and President Wilson recognized the Carranza Government.

1917 **War with Germany.** The American protests against German submarine war resulted in the German promise in the Essex Case in 1916 in which Germany agreed to alleviate her submarine warfare while consideration of Peace were going on but reserved the right to assume them again on the failure of Peace efforts. So in 1917 a German Proclamation announcing an **unrestricted** U-Boat warfare in the Prohibited Zone around the Allies was issued to take effect Feb. 1, 1917. President Wilson called an extra session of Congress, broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. The Presidents speech requesting War with Germany was made on April 3. and on April 7, 1917 Congress declared that war existed by an act of Germany. This was followed by the visits of the British, French and English Commissions to U. S. and of the American mission to Russia, the Registration of all males in U. S. between the ages of 21-31 and the arrival of Major General Pershing and Staff in France.

Political Parties in U. S.

FIRST PARTIES. Political parties originated in U. S. with the fight for the adoption of the Constitution. The **"Federalists"** so called from the political pamphlet, "The Federalist" to which Hamilton, Jay and Madison were chief contributors and which advocated the adoption of the constitution, were in favor of the constitution while the "Anti-Federalist" opposed its adoption. The "Federalists" won and under their direction and the leadershsip of Washington, Hamilton and Adams the government was

organized and a policy favoring a strong centralized government and "loose" construction of the constitution was modified. The "Anti-Federalists" opposed the centralized government idea and favored "strict" construction of the constitution. Jefferson and Madison were their leaders. During Adams administration, the Federalist party began to decline because of the unpopularity of Adams and the Alien and Sedition Acts and in 1801, the "Republicans" formerly known as "Anti-Federalists" came into power under the leadership of Jefferson. This was the first great democratic period and is known as Jeffersonian Democracy. The "Federalists" continued to decline and their opposition to the war of 1812 marked their death knell as a political party though they did not completely disappear until "The Era of Good Feeling" under Monroe, which period is the only one in U. S. History without party conflict.

1822 saw the rise of the National Republican party led by Henry Clay and favoring protective Tariff, public improvements by Central Government, which policy known as the American System, and loose construction of the constitution. This party was opposed by the "Democrats" (formerly the Republican Party) under the leaedrship of Jackson who had established the second great period, Great Period of Democracy known as Jacksonian Democracy. In 1831 the Antimasonic party which has originated in 1828, and was the third party at this time, held the **First National Nominating Convention** at Baltimore in 1831 and nominated William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker for Vice President. So ended the caucus nominations in U. S. Party organization was perfected a tthis time along with the Spoils System and the National Republicans in 1832 adopted the first National party platform.

The **"Abolitionist"** Party was originated by Wm. Lloyd Garrison in 1831 as the first Anti Slavery Society. Those abolitionists believing in political activity organized the **"Liberty"** Party in 1837 which demanded policical action against slavery and its spread. In 1840, James K. Buney ran as presidential candidate of the Liberty party and received 7,000 votes.

In the election of 1840, the **"Whig Party"** formerly the National Republican party, elected Harrison as President and in 1848 put Zachary Taylor in the Presidents chair but the compromise of 1850 proved its death blow. For a while it seemed as if the **"Know Nothing or American Party"** a secret political party formed to oppose the activities of foreigners particularly the Irish, in politics, would take the place of the Whig Party but while it won local successes in New England and the middle states it soon prove to be the old Whig Party in disguise and in 1856 Fillmore its Presidential candidate carried only one state. So the Whig party had passed away.

The **"Free Soil" party** was organized in 1848 by the 'Barnburners' a reform element of the New York Democratic Party who had bolted from the regular party organization, and by the various other anti slavery parties such as the Liberty Party and the Liberty League, Anti Slavery, Whigs, and Democrats. Their convention which met at Buffalo 1848, nom-

dent and advocated that territories be devoted to freedom (Wilmot Provisio) and that public lands be distributed free to actual settlers. Their participation in the election of 1848 split New York's vote and allowed Taylor to win over the Democrats.

The **Republican** party arose on account of the dissatisfaction in the West over the Kansas Nebraska Act. First formed at Ryson, Wis., 1854, and first state convention held at Jackson, Michigan, 1854. Other states followed suit and to this new party flocked all voters opposed to slavery and its extension. Party organized nationally at its first National convention in Pittsburg and Fremont was nominated for Presidency in 1856. Party favored protection, internal improvements and congressional control of territories. Elected its second candidate, Abraham Lincoln in 1860 to Presidency. Sewald, Sumner, Greeley, Lincoln chief leaders.

"Constitutional Union Party" was formed as a compromise party by certain of the Whigs and Know Nothings and others not ready to take a decided stand on slavery and declared themselves in favor of the Constitution and Union. Nominated E. C. Bell of Tennessee as candidate in 1860. Died out after the election.

The Republican party remained in power during the war, despite certain violent opposition by the Democrats to the war and its conduct. The name "copperheads" was applied to these Democrats. By 1872 however, a reform element headed by Carl Scharz and Gratz Brown had arisen which demanded Civil Service reform and a milder policy toward the South. Greely was the candidate of this element in 1872 and the Democrats supported him but Grant was easily elected President by regular Republicans. Another split in the Republican party came with the institution by Pres. Hayes of a mild policy towards the South and of a policy of reform. The old radical republicans termed Hayes and his followers **"Half Breeds"** while they adopted the term **"Stalwarts"** for themselves.

Meanwhile in 1867 the **"Patrons of Industry"** had been organized in the western states among the Farmers to secure co-operation and to fight against unjust R. R. rates. This movement developed into the **'Granger"** party which became strong in the western states in the seventies.

The Greenback party originated in 1876 and demanded first money and the issuing of large amounts of paper money. Peter Cooper was candidate for President in 1886 and in 1878 party elected several members to Congress and cast 1,000,000 votes and forced the Bland-Allison act establishing free coinage of silver, through congress and then rapidly declined as a party. This silver movement arose over the demand of the silver mine owners and of the western people for more money and had three phases (1) Bland-Allison Act, 1878, (2) Sherman Act, 1890, (3) Bryan and 16-1 in 1896. An outgrowth of the Granger and Silver parties was the "Populis or Peoples Party" which arose between 1889-1892 on account of the economic duties among the Western and Southern Farmers. They demanded free coinage of silver, increased issue of Paper money, income Tax and government ownership of railroad and telegraph lines. Nominated Gen. J. B. Weaver as Presidential candidate in 1892, but joined Demo-

inated Van Buren for President and Chas. Francis Adams for Vice Presicratic party in 1896 and supported Bryan.

The Progressive or "Bull Moose" Party arose over the dissatisfaction of certain Republicans with the Payne-Aldrich Tariff of 1909 and with President's Taft's administration. Sen. La Follette of Wicsonsin was the leader, but he was backed by Sens. Dolliver and Cummings of Iowa. Clapp of Minn., Bourne of Oregon and Beveridge of Indiana in Senate while the Party secured some strength in the House. In the election of 1912, the Progressive element bolted the Regular Republican Convention and nominated Theodore Roosevelt. However, in election of 1916, they returned to the regular Republican Party.

Miscellaneous

Oldest Town in the U. S. St. Augustine, 1565.

First Permanent newspaper in U. S. was the **Boston News Letter** established in 1704.

Freedom of the Press was established in U. S. in 1735 in the case of Peter Zenger, the publisher of the New York Weekly Journal, in New York.

The Period Between The Years 1630-1640 was the Period of Puritan Migration to the Colonies.

The Great Awakening was a great religious revival which swept through the Colonies during the years 1740-1760 due to the activities of Jonathan Edwards and Whitefield. The appearance of the Methodist Church and the organization of the American Lutheran Church were results of this movement.

Salem Witchcraft Incident, at Salem, Mass., was due to a sudden and terrible mania against witches. Porminent ministers and officials encouraged the belief in witches. Many innocent people were accused and before the panic was over 19 persons had been hanged and one pressed to death.

Discovery of Gold in California. On Jan. 24, 1848 gold was discovered in Sutters mill race at Coloma, California. This caused an immense rush of gold seekers to California. The name "Forty-Niners" was applied to those gold hunters going overland by the caravan routes.

"Blue Laws," the name applied to the first laws of the Connecticut Colony, because they were issued in blue paper covers. Then contained rigid enactments against every social vice, as well as for social regulations, and revealed the sternness of Puritan character and morals.

Patroon was the honorary title of any member of the Dutch West India Company who bound himself to take over or send at least fifty adult emigrants to New Netherland. The Patroon was given sixteen miles frontage on a navigable river and absolute power over all inhabitants.

The National Flag, adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777, was of thirteen stripes alternate red and white with the union consisting of thirteen white stars on a field of blue. It probable first display at a military post was at Fort Schuyler (Stanwix), 1777. The Ranger, Captain Paul Jones, was probable the first naval vessel to display this flag. First unfurled in **Battle of Brandywine, 1777.**

Writs of Assistance were general warrants authorizing the custom house officers to enter any man's house in search of smuggled goods.

Electorial Commission (1877), consisted of five Representatives, five Senators, and five Judges of the Supreme Court, appointed by Congress to settle the controversy between Hayes and Tilden over the election of 1876. Each party claimed success and accused the other of fraud. The question was left to the commission, which decided in favor of Hayes.

Peace Convention, called by Virginia, met at Washington on February

4, 1861. Twenty-one states were represented but none of the seceded states sent delegates. Its purpose was to effect a compromise, but nothing was accomplished.

Underground Railway, the name applied to the line of houses between the South and Canada where runaway slaves were assisted in making their escape to Canada.

Trent Affair (1861). Mason and Slidell were appointed by the Confederate government to secure the aid of England and France. They embarked at Havana on the British mail steamer Trent. Captain Wilkes of the San Jacinto followed the Trent and taking off the Confederate envoys, brought them back to the United States. The United States Government disavowed this act and returned the prisoners. For a time the matter threatened to bring us into trouble with England.

Leopard-Chesapeake Affair (1807.—The British frigate Leopard, by order of Vice-Admiral Berkeley, stopped the Chesapeake, Captain Barron, and forcibly removed four sailors whom they claimed as deserters. One of them was hanged. This was one of the causes of the War of 1812.

First Railroad in U. S. was the Baltimore and Ohio from Baltimore to the west. Started in 1828. Steam locomotive brought from England for it in 1829. By 1832, it extended 73 miles from Baltimore and was equipped with steam locomotives capable of making fifteen miles an hour.

The First Transcontinental Railroad was the Union Pacific completed in 1869.

The Erie Canal. Completed in 1825, after eight years work. Extended from Albany to Buffalo, a disatnce of 363 miles. Dewitt Clinton was its chief projector. Was the first great canal in U. S. Opened a gateway through New York to the West and greatly aided as well as reduced the cost of transportation to the West.

The First Successful Atlantic Cable was laid in 1866 through the efforts of Cyrus W. Fields.

Daniel Boone explored the Middle West and settled Boonesboro. Kentucky (1775).

Sir Samuel Argall, Deputy Governor of Virginia, 1617-1619. Broke up Jesuit settlement on Mt. Desert Island and plundered and burned Port Royal Nova Scotia.

Sir Edmund Andros. 1674. appointed Governor of New York; 1680. deposed Carteret and seized government of East Jersey; 1686, made Governor of New England; 1688, New York and New Jersey were put under his jurisdiction; 1689, deposed and sent to England for trial. His personal character was irreproachable but in public life he was a tyrant. Made Governor of Virginia in 1692, and became popular there.

Sir John Berkley and Sir George Carteret were the proprietors of New Jersey, appointed by the Duke of York.

Edward Braddock commanded disastrous expedition against Fort Duquesne (1775).

Nathaniel Bacon, young lawyer of Virginia, who raised a force of men

to repel Indian attacks, against the wishes of Governor Berkley. The Governor proclaimed him a rebel and in the civil war that followed Jamestown was burned and Berkley fled. Bacon died soon afterward.

George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore. Settled in New Foundland, 1627 In 1632, received grant of Maryland from Charles I. Died that year.

Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore. The charter for Maryland granted to his father was issued to Cecil Calvert. He did not visit America.

Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecil Calvert, and first Governor of Maryland.

William Claybourne, under authority of Charles I (1631), established a trading post on Kent Island, near Annapolis. The Calverts claimed the island and civil war ensued. The Calverts were driven out of Maryland for a time but their possessions were finally restored to them.

Richard Dale entered Continental navy in 1776 as midshipman; was lieutenant of the Bonhomme Richard and was wounded in the battle with the Serapis; commanded the squadron sent to the Mediterranean in 1801; resigned, 1802.

Sir Thomas Dale was one of the Colonial Governors of Virginia.

Lord Delaware was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1609. He built Forts Charles and Henry at the mouth of the James River.

John Endicott, acting Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony 1629-1630, served several terms as Governor later. Persecuted Quakers and Catholics.

Anne Hutchison, religious enthusiast. Stirred up controversy in the church and was banished from Massachusetts. Went to Rhode Island and later to New York, where she was murdered by Indians.

Ferdinando Gorges, obtained grant of territory now New Hampshire and Maine. Was instrumental in forming the Plymouth Company.

James M. Mason, of Virginia, was author of Fugitive Slave Law and one of the Confederate commissioners seized on the Trent.

John Mason, Governor of Newfoundland (1616) and founder of New Hampshire.

Peter Minuit, born in Germany, was appointed Governor of New Netherlands (1625-1631). Led the first Swedes to Delaware.

Montcalm, commander of French at battle of Quebec, 1759. Defeated and killed.

James Oglethorpe, an English officer to whom George III granted Georgia as a refuge for debtors; settled Savannah in 1733.

Cotton Mather, son of Increase Mather, a noted clergyman and writer of colonial times. Strong believer in witchcraft.

George Popham attempted settlement in Maine, 1607. Unsuccessful.

William Penn, born in England in 1644. Became a Quaker, and in 1691 received a grant of land from Charles II which he desired as an asylum for his persecuted brethren. This grant was called Pennsylvania in honor of Penn's father and under his wise and just rule became one of the most

flourishing colonies.

Captain John Smith, who gained fame as a soldier in the Netherlands and Turkey was persuaded by Gosnold to join the Virginia colony. He sailed with Captain Newport in 1606 and on his arrival in Virginia, it was found that he was one of the counselors of the colony. Later he assumed entire charge of the colony and save it from failure. He explored the Chesapeake and the New England coast and made a map of the latter.

Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, was born in Wales. Driven out of Massachusetts on account of his liberal views on religion, he fled to the head of the Narrangansett Bay and founded Providence, 1636. He secured a charter for Rhode Island in 1644 and 1654 was elected Governor of the colony.

James Wolfe assisted in the capture of Louisburg (1758) and defeated Montcalm in the battle of Quebec, 1795. Killed in this battle.

Sir George Yeardley, Governor of Virginia, called the first Colonial Assembly, 1619.

Benedict Arnold, military officer, born in Connecticut. Assisted Montgomery at Quebec 1775-1776; relieved Fort Schuyler 1777; fought in battle of Saratoga, 1777; commander at Philadelphia, 1778; tried to betray his country in 1780; commanded a marauding expedition in Virginia in 1781.

John Andre, British military officer, who negotiated with Arnold for surrender of West Point. Captured and hanged as a spy.

Louis Duportail, French military officer, who fought in the Revolution and was directing engineer at the siege of Yorktown.

Count d'Estaing commanded a French fleet during the Revolution but accomplished nothing. He was to cooperate in the attack on Newport and again in the attack on Savannah but abandoned both contests.

Count de Grasse commanded the French fleet at Yorktown.

John Hancock, of Massachusetts, was one of the most active of the "Sons of Liberty," and was outlawed by General Gage. As President of Congress, he was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1778, he took part in Sullivan's campaign in Rhode Island.

Baron de Kalb, was born in Bavaria in 1721. He became a brigadier-general in the French army nad accompanied Lafayette to America. Received commission as a major-general in the Continental army and served under Washington until 1728. He was killed in the battle of Camden. 1780.

General Frances Marion was leader of a partisan corps in the Revolution and harassed the British in the South.

Israel Putnam fought with distinction in the French and Indian War. In the Revolution he took part in the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island He served in the Hudson Highlands and West Connecticut until 1789, when he was retired on account of paralysis.

Rufus Putnam, a cousin of Israel Putnam, served in the French and Indian War. He was an engineer in the Revolution and constructed the siege work at Dorchester Heights and the fortifications at West Point.

Aided in quelling Shay's Rebellion, and founded Marietta, Ohio.

Count de Rochambeau commanded the French army in America and assisted in the siege of Yorktown.

Baron Von Stueben, born in Prussia, was on the staff of Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War. He came to America in 1777 and was made inspector-general of the Continental army. He introduced thorough discipline and prepared a manual of tactics which was approved by Congress. Fought at Monmouth, commanded in Virginia in 1781, and assisted at Yorktown.

Anthony Wayne took a distinguished part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; captured Stony Point in 1779; served with Lafayette in Virginia in 1781. In 1793 and 1794 he subdued the Indians of the Northwest.

Benjamin West (1738-1820), one of the most famous of American painters. Succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy. Introduced realism in historical painting.

John Marshall, born in Virginia 1755. Distinguished jurist. Served in Revolution; special envoy to France under Adams; member of Congress, 1799; Secretary of War and Secretary of State, 1800-1801; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1801-1835. Known as the "second maker" of the Constitution.

George Bancroft, born in Massachusetts, 1800. Distinguished histoian. Wrote "History of the United States." While Secretary of the Navy under Polk, he established the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and gave the order to take possession of California, which was done by the Navy. Performed distinguished service as the representative of the United States in England, Prussia, and Germany.

John Brown, born in Connecticut, emigrated to Kansas and settled near Ossawatomie. In 1856, he killed a number of Missouri slavery men in cold blood and made raids into Missouri to liberate slaves. In 1859, with eighteen followers, he seized the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry. He was captured by marines under Colonel R. E. Lee and convicted of treason and murder.

Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States, served in the Revolutionary War. From 1791-1797, he served in the United States Senate and in 1800 he became Vice-President of the United Stateso in 1804, he killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel; after his term as Vice-President he went west and organized an expedition to form a settlement in New Mexico. Being suspected of a design to break up the union, he was arrested and tried on a charge of treason but was acquitted.

Harman Blennerhasset, a wealthy Irish scholar, who settled on an island in the Ohio River near Marietta. Became interested in Burr's colozination scheme and as a result was financially ruined.

J. Fenimore Cooper, born in New Jersey, 1789. wrote thirty-two volumes of fiction, the most famous of which were the Leatherstocking Tales. Wrote also a History of the United States Navy, and Lives of American Na-

val Officers.

Henry Clay, born in Virginia, 1777, died, 1852, one of the greatest American statesmen. Served as United States Senator and Representative (Speaker five times); commissioner to Great Britain, 1814; Secretary of State under John Adams; and was twice a candidate for the Presidency. Favored War of 1812. His most important measures were the Tariff Compromise of 1832 and the Omnibus Bill of 1850. The credit of the Missouri Compromise is sometimes given to him.

John C. Calhoun, born in South Carolina; celebrated statesman; member of Congress, 1811-1817; urged Madison to declare war, 1812; Secretary of War under Monroe; Vice-President of the United States, 1825-1833; served also as Senator and Secretary of State. Favored state's rights and urged the nullification of the tariff by South Carolina in 1832.

Lewis and Clark, in 1804-1806, starting from St. Louis, explored the Louisiana Purchase, going as far as the mouth of the Columbia River. They brought back the first definite information regarding the acquired territory and confirmed our claim to the Oregon Territory.

Captain James B. Eads, in 1874, completed the steel bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. In 1879, he completed the jetties along the Mississippi, by means of which the force of the current is increased and the channel deepened, making the "South Pass" navigable.

John C. Fremont, born in Georgia in 1813. Explored the Far West from 1837-1846; assisted in the conquest of California, and was appointed its military governor; in 1856, was first candidate of the present Republican party for President; served in Civil War until 1862, when he resigned his commission; became active in promoting the construction of a transcontinental railway. Called the "Pathfinder."

Alexander Hamilton was born in the West Indies in 1757, and educated at King's College (Columbia) in New York. He rendered distinguished service in the Revolution, and after 1781 studied law and became a leader of his profession. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. With the aid of Madison and Jay, he wrote the series of essays in favor of the Constitution which bears the name of "The Federalist." Served as Secretary of Treasury under Washington and was the founder of the financial system of the republic. On the death of Washington, he was made commander-in-chief of the provisional army raised when war with France seemed pobable. Killed in duel with Aaron Burr.

John Jay was born in New York. Delegate to first Continental Congress; commissioner to Great Britain to negotiate Treaty of Paris; first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; negotiated treaty with Great Britain, 1795 (See Jay's Treaty); Governor of New York, 1795-1801, when slavery was abolished in that state.

James Gadsden served in War of 1812 and in the Seminole War. In 1853 he was minister to Mexico and negotiated the treaty known as the "Gadsden Purchase."

John Randolph, of Virginia (1773-1753), served in Congress and the

Senate from 1799 to 1829; advocated state supremecy but opposed many other measures of his party; fought duel with Henry Clay in 1826; American Minister to Russia in 1831.

Edmund Randolph, 1853-1813, of Virginia, took an important part in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, in which he introduced the "Virginia Plan." Served as Secretary of State and Attorney General.

Peyton Randolph, 1723-1775, was President of the first Continental Congress.

Winfield Scott, of Virginia entered the army in 1808 as captain of artillery. Served with distinction in Canada in the War of 1812 and conquered Mexico in six months in 1847. Was Whig candidate for Presidency in 1852. Retired in 1861.

Daniel Webster, great stateman and lawyer was born in New Hampshire 1792 and died 1852. Served in Congress, the Senate, and as Secretary of State. His most important orations and debates were on the subject of slavery and state's rights.

Bringham Young, second President of the Mormon Church, led the Mormons from Illinois to Utah, and transformed that territory from a desert to a paradise.

John Wilkes Booth assassinated President Lincoln, April 14, 1865.

Charles J. Guiteau, assassinated President Garfield; July 2; 1881.

William T. Sherman, born in Ohio; graduated at West Point, 1840; served in Seminole War; (for his part in the Civil War, see "Battles of the Civil War" in this outline); succeeded Grant as general in the army.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War during the Civil War, and for a time under President Johnson. His removal by Johnson in violation of the Tenure of Office Act led to the impeachment of the latter.

John G. Whittier (1807-1892), famous New England poet and ardent abolitionist. Wrote "Snow Bound."

Leon Czolgosz assassinated President McKinley, September 5, 1901.

James G. Blaine, orator and statesman, was born in Pennsylvania, but moved to Maine with which state he was thereafter identified. He served in the House of Representatievs from 1863-1876 and in the Senate from 1876-1881. He was several times a candidate for the Presidency and received the nomination in 1884. Served as Secretary of State under Garfield and under Harrison. He was famous for his Pan-American schemes and doctrines of reciprocity. Universally known as the "Plumed Knight."

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), celebrated American humorist. Most famous works—"Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," and "Tom Sawyer." Born in Missouri.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), celebrated lecturer and essayist of Massachusetts. Was leader of the transcendental school of New England.

Cyrus W. Field (1819-1892) laid the first cable across the Atlantic in 1866.

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864), American novelist. Most popular works—"The Scarlet Letter" and the "House of Seven Gables."

James Russell Lowell, poet and diplomat. United States Minister to Spain, 1877-1880; and Minister to Great Britain, 1880-1885.

Robert E. Lee, 1807-1870, born in Virginia and educated at West Point Served with distinction in the Mexican War. For his part in the Civil War, see "Civil War." After the war he became President of Washington College which office he held until his death.

Maximilian, archduke of Austria, in 1864 landed in Mexico and assumed the crown of Mexico as Maximilian I, being supported in his claim by Napoleon III and the French army. After the Civil War, Napoleon was informed that the Monroe Doctrine would be upheld and he withdrew his troops leaving Maximilian to his fate. Maximilian and two of his generals were captured and shot in 1867.

Robert E. Peary, born in Pennsylvania, 1856; educated at Bowdoin College; appointed civil engineer in the United States navy, 1881; assistant engineer Nicaragua ship canal, 1884; made a number of voyages to the polar regions, on the last of which he discovered the North Pole.

Philip H. Seridan, born in Albany, New York; educated at West Point; served with much credit in Texas and Oregon; the most dashing cavalry leader of the Federal forces in the Civil War, chiefly celebrated for his raid on the Shenandoah Valley. Was the third and last general of the army. (Name his most important battles).

Summary of States

No.	States	Date of Admission Into the Union	No.	States	Date of admission Into the Union
1	Delaware	1 1787	25	Arkansas	1836
2	Pennsylvania	1 1787	26	Michigan	1837
3	New Jersey	1 1787	27	Florida	1845
4	Georgia	1 1788	28	Texas	1845
5	Connecticut	1 1788	29	Iowa	1846
6	Massachusetts	1 1788	30	Wisconsin	1848
7	Maryland	1 1788	31	California	1850
8	South Carolina	1 1788	32	Minnesota	1858
9	New Hampshire	1 1788	33	Oregon	1859
10	Virginia	1 1788	34	Kansas	1861
11	New York	1 1788	35	West Virginia	1863
12	North Carolina	1 1789	36	Nevada	1864
13	Rhode Island	1 1790	37	Nebraska	1867
			38	Colorado	1876
14	Vermont	1791	39	North Dakota	1889
15	Kentucky	1792	40	South Dakota	1889
16	Tennessee	1796	41	Montana	1889
17	Ohio	1803	42	Washington	1889
18	Louisiana	1812	43	Idaho	1890
19	Indiana	1817	44	Wyoming	1890
20	Mississippi	1817	45	Utah	1890
21	Illinois	1818	46	Oklahoma	1907
22	Alabama	1819	47	New Mexico	1912
23	Maine	1820	48	Arizona	1912
24	Missouri	1821			

1 Date of ratification of the Constitution.

IMPORTANT PERSONAGES IN U. S. HISTORY

(The Student will vnd accounts of the activities of these personages in the Foot Notes in Adams and Trent History of the U. S.)

I. EXPORERS.

Columbus
De Bienville
John and Sebastian Cabot
Americus Vespucius
Balboa
Magellan
Ponce de Leon
Cartier
Francis Drake
Walter Raleigh
Champlain
John Smith
Henry Hudson
La Salle

II. IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN COLONIAL HISTORY

John Smith
Pocahontas
John Endicott
John Winthrop
Sir John Harvey
George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore.
Sir Henry Vane.
Peter Stuyvesant
William Penn
James Oglethorpe
Jonathan Edwards
Montcalm
William Pitt
James Wolfe
Cotton Mather
George III.
Samuel Adams
James Otis
Patrick Henry
John Dickenson
Governor Hutchinson
John Hancock

III. REVOLUTIONARY WAR

George Washington
Gen. William Howe

Benedict Arnold
Gen. Nathaniel Greene
Gen Isreal Putnam
Gen. William Moultree
Richard Henry Lee
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Franklin
Lafayette
Burgoyne
Gen. Phillip Schuyler
Gen. John Stark
Gen. Horatio Gates
Baron von Stueben
Gen. Anthony Wayne
Daniel Boone
Gen. Sullivan
George Rogers Clark
John Paul Jones
Lord Cornwallis
Gen. Tarleton
Gen. Daniel Morgan.

IV. CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Alexander Hamilton
James Madison
John Jay

V. PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATIONS FROM 1789-1881

George Washington
John Adams
C. C. Pinckney
Albert Gallatin
John Marshall
Stephen Decatur
Robert Fulton
Eli Whitney
John C. Calhoun
Capt. Isaac Hull
Capt James Lawrence
Capt. O. H. Perry
Commodore McDonough
Andrew Jackson
James Monroe
Henry Clay
John Randolph
John Quincy Adams
William Lloyd Garrison

Theodore Parker
Martin Van Buren
Daniel Webster
Thos. H. Benton
Robert Y. Hayne
Wendell Phillips
William Henry Harrison
John Tyler
Gen. Samuel Houston
James K. Polk
Gen. Zachary Taylor
Gen. Winfield Scott
William H. Seward
Millard Fillmore
Franklin Pierce
Caleb Cushing
Chas. Sumner
John C. Fremont
James Buchanan
Roger B. Taney
Harriet Beecher Stowe
Stephen A. Douglas
Abraham Lincoln
John Brown
Salmon P. Chase
Jefferson Davis
Alexander H. Stephens
Cyrus W. Field

VI. CIVIL WAR. 1861-1865.

Gen. Beauregard
Gen. Nathaniel Lyon
Edwin M. Stanton
Uylsses Grant
Gen. A. S. Johnston
Gen. Braxton Bragg
Gen. W. S. Rosecrans
John Ericsson
Adwiral D. G .Farragut
Gen. George B. McClellan
Gen. J. F Johnston
Gen. Stonewall Jackson
Gen. Robert E. Lee
Gen. H. W. Halleck
Gen. John Pope
Gen. A. E. Burnside
Gen. George H. Thomas

Gen. W .T. Sherman
Gen. Joseph Hooker
Gen. George H. Mead
Gen. James Longstreet
Gen. George E. Pickett
Gen. B. F .Butler
Gen. John B. Hood
Gen. P. H. Sherida

VII. CIVIL WAR TO PRESENT DAY.

Andrew Johnson
Thaddeus Stevens
Horatio Seymour
Horace Greely
Gen. George A. Custer
R. B. Hayes
Samuel J. Tilden
Gen. W. S. Hancock
James A. Garfield
Chester A. Arthur
James G. Blaine
Grover Cleveland
Benjamin Harrison
William McKinley
William J. Bryan
Admiral George Dewey
Gen. Wm. R. Shafter
Admiral W. T. Sampson
Gen. Nelson A. Miles
Theordore Roosevelt
Admiral W. S. Schley
Judge Alton B. Parker
Wm. H. Taft
Sen. R. M. LaFollette
James Bryce
Woodrow Wilson

CHIEF AMERICAN WRITERS AND WHAT THEY WROTE

I. COLONIAL.

John Smith 1579-1631
A True Relation of Virginia
William Bradford 1588-1657
History of Plymouth Plantation

John Winthrop, 1588-1649.
History of New England.
Samuel Seawell, 1652-1730
Diary.
John Eliot, 1604-1690
Translated parts of Bible into Indian language.
Anne Bradstreet, 1612-1672
First American poet. First literary woman to gain reputation among contemporaries.
Cotton Mather, 1663-1728.
Magnalia. Most prolific of all early writers.
William Byrd, 1674-1744.
History of the Dividing Line. Various narratives of early Colonial life.
Jonathan Edwards, 1703-1758.
Freedom of the Will. Religious Affections.

II. REVOLUTIONARY

Benjamin Franklin, 1706-1809
Autobiography. Poor Richard's Almanac.
Essays and State Documents on different subjects.
Thomas Paine, 1737-1809.
The Crisis. Common Sense. Rights of Man.

Orators and Statesmen of This Period

Patrick Henry, James Otis, George Washington, Samuel Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson (Author of Declaration of Independence).

THE HARTFORD WITS.

Joel Barlow, 1754-1812.
The Columbiad (First American Epic Poem).
Timothy Dwight, 1752-1817.
The Conquest of Canaan. Columbia.
John Trumbull, 1750-1831.
M'Fingal, and other poems.
Phillip Freneau, 1752-1832.
The Wild Honeysuckle. The Indian Burying Ground. To a Honey Bee.

III. **FIRST NATIONAL PERIOD.**

Washington Irving-prose writer. 1783-1859.
Knickerbocker History of New York.
Bracebridge Hall
Sketch Book
Tales of a Traveller
The Alhambra
Conquest of Granada

Manommet and His Successors
Life of Columbus
Life of Goldsmith
Life of Washington
Tour of the Prairies
Rip Van Winkle (First Short Story)

Edgar Allan Poe--prose writer, poet. 1809-1849.
Philosophy of Composition
The Gold Bug
The Fall of the House of Usher
The Murders in the Rue Morgue
The Black Cat
William Wilson
The Cask of Amontillado
The Raven
The Bells
To Helen
Annabel Lee
Israfel
Lenore

William Cullen Bryant—poet, journalist. 1794-1878.
Thanatopsis
To a Waterfowl
The Ages
The Death of the Flowers
Song of Marion's Men
To a Fringed Gentian
The Yellow Violet
Translation of the Illiad and Odssey

James Fenimore Cooper—novelist. 1789-1851.
The Spy
The Poineers
The Last of the Mohicans
The Deerslayer
The Pathfinder
The Red Rover
The Pilot

William Gilmore Simms—prose writer. 1806-1870.
History of South Carolina
The Yemassee
The Wigwam and the Cabin

Nathaniel P. Willis. 1806-1867.
Tokens and Garlands

Joseph Rodman Drake. 1795-1820.
The Culprit Fay
The American Flag.

Fitz-Greene Halleck. 1790-1867.

Marco Bozarris
Fannie

ORATORS OF THE PERIOD ___ ___ ___ ___ _____ohTe _____

Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Calhoun, Edward Everett, Abraham Lincoln.

IV. SECOND NATIONAL PERIOD.

TRANSCENDENTAL SCHOOL

Hawthorne, Greeley; Dana; Curtis; Emerson; Thoreau; Channing

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—poet, prose writer. 1807-1882.

Outre Mer
Hyperion
Voices of the Night
Hiawatha
Evangeline
Courtship of Miles Standish
The Golden Legend
The Spanish Student
The Village Blacksmith
Tales of a Wayside Inn, &c, &c

John Greenleaf Whittier---poet. 1807-1892.

Snow Bound
The Tent on the Beach
Various poems on slavery and short poems of the Civil War.

Ralph Waldo Emerson—essayist, poet. 1803-1882. Leading American essayist.

Essays on:
Self-Reliance
Art
Love
Friendship
Compensation

Poems:
Concord Hymn
Voluntaries
Rhodora
Each and All
The Snowstorm

James Russell Lowell-prose writer, poet, dipomat, 1819-1891,

The Vision of Sir Launfal
Commeration Ode
The Changeling
Aladdin
The Biglow Papers

FiresideTravels
Among My Books
My Study Windows
Essays on:
Dante, Chaucer; Milton; Emerson; &c.

Oliver Wendell Holmes—poet, prose writer, doctor, 1809-1894.
Old Ironsides
The Deacon's Masterpiece
The Last Leaf
The Boys
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table
Text-books in medicine.

Sidney Lanier—poet, critic, musician. 1842-1881.
The Song of the Chattahoochee
The Marshes of Glynn
Sunrise
Science of English Verse

Walt Whitman—poet. 1819-1892.
Leaves of Grass
O Captain, My Captain
Song of the Open Road

Nathaniel Hawthorne—novelist, story writer. 1804-1864.
Twice-Told Tales
The Scarlet Letter
The Marble Faun
The House of Seven Gables
The Blithedale Romance
Grandfather's Chair
The Snow Image
Mosses from an Old Manse

SECONDARY WRITERS OF THE PERIOD.

John Esten Cooke. 1830-1886.
Mohun
Surry of Eagles Nest
History of Virginia, &c.

Harriet Beecher Stowe. 1811-1896.
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Oldtown Folks, &c

Bayard Taylor. 1825-1878.
Song of the Camp
Bedouin Love Song
Centennial Ode
The Masque of the Gods
Hannah Thurston

Translation of "Faust"

Henry David Thoreau. 1817-1862.

Walden

Abram J. Ryan (Father Ryan) 1839-1886.

The Deathless Dead
The Conquered Banner
The Sword of Lee

Henry Timrod 1829-1867.

Hymn: At Magnolia Cemetery.
Spring

Paul Hamilton Hayne. 1831-1886.

The Battle of King's Mountain.
A Little While

Edward Everett Hale, Fitz-James O'Brien, Edward Eggleston.

V. MODERN AUTHORS.

Bret Harte. 1839-1902.

The Outcasts of Poker Flat
Tennessee's Partner
The Luck of Roaring Camp
The Grizzly
The Heathen Chinee
(Wrote numerous stories of the "Forty-Niners" and the great gold rush to California.)

Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") 1835-1910.

Life on the Mississippi
Innocents Abroad
The Prince and the Pauper
Tom Sawyer
Huckleberry Finn
Hucklegerry Finn

William Sidney Porter ("O'Henry") 1835-1910.

The Gift of the Magi
A Retrieved Reformation
The Enchanted Kiss
(Wrote numerous other Short-Stories)

Eugene Field 1850-1895

Little Boy Blue
Wynken, Blyken, and Nod—and many other poems for chlidren.

James Whitcomb Riley. 1853-____

Afterwhiles
The Raggedy Man
Neighborly Poems

Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 1836-1907.

The Story of a Bad Boy

Forever and a Day
Bagatelles
Judith and Holofernes

Joaquin Miller 1841-1912.
Songs of the Sierras
The Ship in the Desert

VI. AMERICAN HISTORIANS

William H. Prescott 1796-1859
Conquest of Mexico
Conquest of Peru

John Lothrop Motley. 1814-1877.
Rise of the Dutch Republic
Life and Death of John Barneveld

George Bancroft. 1800-1891.
History of the United States

Francis Parkman 1823-1893
The Conspiracy of Pontiac
Montcalm and Wolfe, &c.

John Fiske 1842-1901
History of the American People

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